Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE, NEWS, &C.

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The Maine Farmer.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Department of Agriculture---1868.

We are indebted to Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, for a copy of the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1868. A partial examination of its contents gives satisfactory evidence that it is in many respects a long way in advance of previous reports of the Department, while there are also particulars in which there could, and without doubt will be still greater improvement in those that are to follow. One noticeable, and really necessary improvement would be to have the report issued within, or at least immediately after the close of the year for which it is made. The reports of the different divisions of the Department, such as that of statistics, chemistry, entomology, &c., &c., occupy the first 200 pages, the remainder of the volume being occupied with what is called the "Report of the Editor," Mr. J. R. Dodge, which includes papers prepared by different hands, aiming to present a view of the progress made during the year in the various branches of agriculture, horticulture and the related arts and sciences. Prominent among them we may mention articles on the recent progress of fish culture, roads and road laws, the mineral fertilizers of the Atlantic States, silk culture, and accounts of recent farm experiments. The plan of this portion of the report is well conceived, and if diligently carried out the successive volumes would form what they really should but never have,—a complete record of the nation's advancement in every branch of agriculture. Articles on the agricultural colleges of the different States, abstracts of State reports, lists of books and journals on agriculture and rural economy and meteorological table close the volume. It is embellished with nineteen plates—none of them second-hand engravings—of apples, sheep or mowing machines—but all new and valuable and illustrating in a direct and necessary way—as for instance the diagram showing the locality of the mineral fertilizers of the Atlantic States—the articles to which they belong.

A Favorable Time for Fodder.

The present almost unprecedented mild weather is favorable for the farmer in one respect at least, for if the stock requires the best of hay, it will eat much less in bulk than during severe, close weather. It also demands the exercise of quite as much judgment on the part of the farmer in tending a stock of cattle such weather as we are now—Jan. 7th—and have been for two weeks experiencing, as in more uniformly cold weather. During mild days in winter the appetite of stock confined to the barn becomes languid, they eat much less, and need food of the best quality, or they will not eat it at all. The careful farmer will be quick to notice this change in the weather, and as quick to make a corresponding change in his manner of feeding. When a "cold snap" occurs, and the appetite of his domestic animals becomes crisp—then is the time to feed out his rough fodder. But while regulating the feed of the farm stock in accordance with the changes of the weather, it should also be given with regularity as to time and quantity. Let there be uniform and reasonable periods of rest between meals, and let the amount given be no more than each animal will eat up quick and clean. By adhering to these simple but necessary rules, the stock can be kept in good flesh, and carried through the winter at a considerable saving of forage—an item of some account with hay at its present high price.

An Aquatic Insect.

The insect left at our office by Mr. Charles Morrill of this city, is the female of *Corydalus cornutus*, a semi-acquatic insect of the order, *Neuroptera*, and family *Sialidæ*. They breed about rapidly flowing rivers and streams, and generally in such as have a more or less rocky bottom. The larva of *C. cornutus* unlike the larva of most aquatic insects, leaves the water while yet in the larva state, and do not usually become pupæ for several days and sometimes weeks afterwards. The perfect insect flies only by night, in the day time hiding in obscure holes and corners, and from this cause, although by no means uncommon, are but little observed. The male has very long mandibles, but the female—as in the specimen under consideration—has short, robust jaws armed with teeth, well fitted for defense or attack. "The eggs," says the editor of the *American Entomologist*, "are oval, about the size of a radish seed, and of a pale color with some dark markings. They are usually deposited in a squirish mass upon reeds or other aquatic plants overhanging the water." This insect is figured and described in the American Entomologist, Vol. I, p. 61; and in Packard's Guide to the Study of Insects, pp. 607–8.

Agricultural Education.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for 1868, says that the industrial colleges now springing into being throughout the northern and western States, though various in character and aims, and at present in the weakness and inefficiency of their infancy, are destined to be powerful coadjutors in the work of the Department. "Already has the discussion attendant upon their organization elicited inquiry, corrected prejudices, diffused information, and aroused enthusiasm for a practical education, which cannot fail to accomplish good results. They are calling forth from the ranks of the professions, and of educated practical farmers, earnest men of enlarged views, and training them for the position of teachers in these institutions, thus opening spheres of usefulness to which schoolmen have hitherto been strangers, and eventually making a new era in the education of the world. The material for these professorships is yet in the rough, and must be fitted and polished in the institutions themselves; and as this is a progressive work, the country must be patient, not expecting the culmination of a century of progress in a moment of time."

The Lewiston Convention.

The programme for the Farmers' Convention at Lewiston comes to hand just as we are closing our columns for the present issue. Among the topics and lectures announced are the following: Agricultural Organizations, D. H. Thing of Mt. Vernon; Farmers' Clubs, Hon. Simon Brown of Massachusetts, for Wednesday, Jan. 19th. Our homes, where and what to make them, C. Chamberlain of Foxcroft; Farm Law, A. G. Lebroke, Esq., Dover; Distribution of Rain, Prof. M. C. Fernald, Orono, for Thursday, Jan. 20th. The Grass Crop, Preparation of Land, Methods of Seeding, Cutting and Curing, by Luther Chamberlain of Atkinson for Friday Jan. 21st.

The Maine Central, Portland and Kennebec, Androscoggin, Portland and Rochester, Portsmouth, Saco and Portland, Bangor and Piscataquis, and European and North American Railroads will give free return tickets to those attending the Convention. Let there be a grand representation of farmers and Farmers' Club from all parts of the State, especially from points along the line of the railroads.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Some Thoughts on Agriculture.

I take this opportunity to communicate to you a few thoughts on agriculture.

There are some things that I do not like to see around farm buildings. One thing is a few bundles of hay hoops awaiting the hay press. It looks to me as though the next summer crops would be a little lighter than the last, and that the farmer will have to labor harder to produce three-fourths of a bushel of corn than he would to produce one bushel the last season. And as the farmer will find this true in his corn crop he will certainly find it no less true with all of his crops. Every hill of corn the farmer plants and fails to give it the necessary amount of nourishment with some kind of manure, he so far fails to reap the benefit of his labor. My opinion is that no farmer can carry on farming successfully and sell his hay or the principal part of it. There may be a few exceptions, where he can purchase manure at a reasonable rate. I consider the manure crop the most important the farmer can produce. Give me a plenty of barn manure and I will not quarrel with any man as to the best way of application, although I am firmly of the opinion that surface dressing is decidedly the best. My method is to plow in the fall, as late as I can, sward land, and spread on what manure I have, and through the winter haul on what I make from my neat cattle and horses, and spread on to the snow, calculating by spring to have the whole piece covered. Then when the top of the ground is dry enough I am ready to put on the cultivator and get my ground ready for grain and grass seed. I never have failed to get a good crop of grain in this way and a fine catch of grass.

A piece of ground manured in this way will dry and be ready for the seed from a week to ten days sooner than it will without the manure spread on. In this method of seeding on the sod we can get over our fields much faster than we can with the old rotation of crops—first potatoes, then corn, then wheat or other grain, and consequently two applications of manure before seeding to grass. Farmers have found by experience that they cannot afford to raise corn for one dollar per bushel by labor at one dollar and fifty cents per day; but they can afford to raise hay and feed to stock at the prices they have been getting.

The kind of stock that is best to keep for profit can best be determined by each farmer for himself. I believe every farmer that keeps sheep should raise one or more colts to follow the sheep in winter to eat what the sheep leave. I mean by following the sheep, that there should be two yards and the sheep and colts changed from one to the other at every feed.

H. G. ABBOTT.

North Vassalboro', Dec. 24th, 1869.

For the Maine Farmer.

My Method of Using Muck.

Having noticed the inquiry of A. B. of Kent's Hill, in the MAINE FARMER, in relation to the use of muck and plaster, I thought I would give you my experience in the business, and if you think it advisable to publish it you may do so. I have for the past few years used several hundred loads of muck per year, in the various ways with good results. I usually haul it from the bog in the winter, where it has previously been shoveled into heaps while grading to set cranberry vines. In the spring following I compost it with the manure made by my domes ic animals during the winter, mixing it about equal parts, and shoveling it over once or twice during the summer. It is then ready for use. I find it a valuable fertilizer for corn or any other field crop. I also use it as an absorbent in the various ways. I keep my hog-sty well supplied with it and also put it under the sink spout. I have a deposit of muck where the soap-suds and slops from the chambers are put, and I use it freely about the privy, horse stable and under my cattle in the winter, spring and fall. I find it valuable for top dressing on grass land, mixed with unleached ashes about one barrel to a cord of muck. I have used it mixed with hen manure and ashes, for corn put in the hill with the best of results.

In preparing it for corn I put it in alternate layers: first, muck six inches, second, ashes one inch, third, hen manure one inch. I then put on water sufficient to slack the hen manure and leach the ashes in part, so as to kill the acid in the muck, which in my judgment all swamp muck has; hence the benefit of ashes or lime with muck. After it commences to heat I shovel it over occasionally until I use it. I put about half a shovelful in a hill, which with me does the best of anything I can put under corn to give it the first start; and if farmers would take more pains to make their dressing in the various ways, it would supersede the necessity of purchasing so much patent fertilizers.

In relation to plaster I will say that I have never derived much benefit from it, except on broken-up ground, although I have used it spread on grass land in the spring, but with no material benefit.

S. D. GREENLEAF.

Starks, Dec. 28th, 1869.

For the Maine Farmer.

Meteorology for December, 1869.

From the meteorological observations taken at the College for the month of December, the following abstract is furnished for publication:

Mean temperature for the month, 22°.08.
Maximum temperature (2 P. M. 1st) 53.00.
Minimum temperature (6 A. M. 9th) 13.50.
Mean per centage of cloudiness, 55.
Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, 5.283 in.
Amount of snow, 20.00 in.
Direction and force of winds—N. W. and W. 39; S. W. and S., 12; S. E. and E., 11; N. E. and N. 38.
Mean height of barometer in inches, 29.949.
Maximum " " (9 P. M. 9th) 30.519.
Minimum " " (7 A. M. 19th) 28.891.
The mean pressure of vapor in the atmosphere, sufficient to support a column of mercury in height .109 in.
Mean humidity of the atmosphere .77.

From the summary just completed for the year 1869, it appears that the warmest day of the year was the 11th of July, when the mean temperature was 74.2 degrees; the coldest day, the 22d of January, when the mean temperature was 3.8 degrees below zero. The highest temperature attained during the year was on the 11th of July, (87.2°) the lowest temperature on the 6th of March, (22 below zero.) The range between these two extremes is 109.2 degrees. The mean temperature for the year was 41.77 degrees. The rainfall was 44.817 inches, and the amount of snow, 84.92 inches. Snow fell during some part of seven months of the year. The prevailing wind was from the northwest.

M. C. FERNALD.

Maine Agricultural College, Jan. 1, 1870.

I herewith transmit a meteorological record of the weather, &c., for the month of Dec., 1869:

	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	
Mean of month,	21½	30½	26½	24½	
Maximum,	53	45	40	45	Dec. 1st.
Minimum,	8	13	11	9	Dec. 6th.

Six days north wind during the month; six days northeast, two east, two southeast, two south, three southwest, seven west, three northwest—prevailing wind north. Mean warmest day, 1st, 45 deg; mean coldest 6th, 9 deg. Mean of December for fifteen years, 21½ deg.; so the past December was four and a half degrees warmer than the average. Warmest December in fifteen years, 1857, 27 deg.; coldest, 1859, 14½ degrees. Mean of the year 1869, 43½ deg. Mean of fifteen years past, 43 deg; so the past year was one-quarter degree warmer than the average. Warmest year 1857, 48 deg.; coldest, 1859, 41 deg.

Month milder than usual, though first part quite cold, last part uncommonly mild with frequent rains, seeming more like April than December. Sixth and seventh, snow storm, with high wind from north, badly drifted, though not more than six inches fell. Depth of snowfall for the month, fifteen inches. Very little good sleighing during the month. Entirely bare at the present time, with but very little frost in the ground.

Winterport, Jan. 8, 1870. J. F. BLAKE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Poultry Keeping by Children.

Alice and I want to tell how our hens laid and we feel confident the MAINE FARMER will heed our story. We have thirty-five hens which have laid, the past year, 898 dozen of eggs, and brought out four broods of chickens. The cost of keeping, with two chanticleers, was $45. They also had a bountiful supply of oyster shells and crockery without charge. H. C.

Exeter, Jan. 1*st*, 1870.

For the Maine Farmer

Proceedings of Farmers' Clubs.

SOUTH CHINA.—*Application of Manure.* At an adjourned meet of the East Kennebec Union Farmers' Club, held at the Clark school house, near South China, Dec. 24th, the following subject was discussed, viz: "That top dressing of grass land is the most economical method of applying manure to the soil." Mr. Enos T. Clark took the affirmative of the question. He would top dress grass land, spreading the manure on in the fall, and thinks this mode of applying manure more in accordance with nature's laws. He believes manure will sustain no loss by evaporation. By this method of manuring he would not plough oftener than once in twelve or fifteen years. He believes that grain crops deprive the soil of certain ingredients which are especially essential to the growth of succeeding grass crops. Mr. Sumner Hawes did not differ essentially from Mr. Clark. He would spread manure upon grass ground soon after haying. He would take the amount of manure usually applied to one acre of corn, and apply it to two acres of grass land, as he believed by this method the effect would be decidedly in favor of the hay crop. Mr. Zenas Percival being called upon to express his opinion, gave his experience in favor of top dressing. He spread manure upon a field which had not been tilled for fifteen years, and found the benefit greater than upon fields which had not been mown but two or three years. Mr. Geo. F. Clark opened the negative of the question. He would plow or cultivate the manure into the soil, and thought it an important point to have the manure well incorporated with the soil. He regarded surface manuring as being a wasteful method of applying manure. Was a firm believer in the rotation of crops. Would plant ground the first year, sow to grain the second, and seed down to grass. Mr. Henry C. Hamilton followed Mr. Clark. He alluded to a case where a farmer top dressed a field which was not level, much of the manure washed off into an adjoining pasture where the effect was most manifest. He believes farmers frequently ploughed in manure too deep. Would spread upon the furrows and cultivate thoroughly. Mr. S. J. Newell said he had tried surface manuring upon his farm with unsatisfactory results. Spreads his manure and cultivates it into the ground. He thought thorough cultivation a matter of great importance. Mr. Williams thought manure should be incorporated with the soil from one to four inches deep according to the amount applied. He would apply in the fall when practicable, and believed manure when spread upon the surface was subject to more or less loss by evaporation. At the close of the discussion the members were equally divided in regard to the question. H. B. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

So. China, Dec. 29*th.*

NORRIDGEWOCK FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CLUB. The Norridgewock Farmers' and Mechanics' Club meet at the school house in the south Village on Thursday evening, Dec. 30th, for the discussion of topics pertaining to mutual improvement among their number. The attendance was rather small, but what few there were present decided to take hold in earnest and make a "live thing" of our organization, instead of the slumbering institution that we have since Nov. 12th, 1862, as the last meeting for discussion was held at that time. Since then we have only kept up our organization by holding an annual cattle show and fair, and choosing a new board of officers each year. There will be meetings for discussions upon farm topics weekly during the winter if sufficient interest is manifested to make them interesting. The theme for discussion for Thursday evening of last week was "The winter management of farm stock," which was to be opened by the reading of an Essay from the Secretary, Mr. R. A. Davis. REPORTER.

South Norridgewock, Jan. 10*th.*

WEST WINTERPORT.—*Sheep Husbandry.* The West Winterport Farmers' Club met at an adjourned meeting Thursday, Dec. 30th, and took up the question of sheep husbandry and dairying. There was quite a diversity of opinion, which is the most profit, the cow or sheep; but those who have figured the expense and profit of both decide as follows: Allowing the expense of feeding a cow to be thirty-six dollars, and the skim milk to balance the labor of manufacting the butter, the estimated amount of butter made from one cow, with the above amount of feed, to be two hundred pounds a year, at thirty three and one-third cents, sixty-six and two-thirds dollars, leaving a net profit of thirty and two-thirds dollars.

Allowing the expense of feeding twelve sheep to be thirty six dollars; the wool of twelve sheep at four and one-half pounds per head is fifty-four pounds, at fifty cents per pound, twenty-seven dollars; and twelve lambs at three dollars apiece, thirty-six dollars. The estimated amount of wool and lambs received from twelve sheep in one year with the above amount of feed, is sixty-three dollars; net profit twenty-seven dollars. JOHN YORK, Jr., *Secretary,*

West Winterport.

BUCKSPORT.—*Feeding of Domestic Animals.* At a regular meeting of the Farmers' Social Club of Bucksport, the suoject of feeding domestic animals in the winter season, was discussed with much spirit and ability. Various modes were presented, all centering at one point, economy and profit. All agreed to feeding three times a day, and giving water twice. Warm barns well lighted and ventilated are indispensable to the health and comfort of animals. They should remain quiet between meals. It was remarked that in the change from grass to hay, animals require the best hay in store, until the system had accomplished the change which nature has provided. Feeding milch cows was very ably discussed by the best milk farmers present, who repudiate the feeding of cows with corn, cotton seed and oil cake meal to force a large flow of milk, as the practice would most certainly "run them off the milk track" in three years, and then it is not so easy a matter to replace them. It would pay better to feed on good hay, potatoes, roots, &c., with some shorts or fine feed, and run cows some five or six years. It was asserted that if poor hay must be fed, the night was the best time. If animals are to be kept on straw, put it under them, as that will pay better than in feeding it to them. Steaming hay had one representative who asserted that if poor hay was steamed animals would eat it as readily as good hay, and if changed from good hay, to poor steamed hay they would eat it with the same relish.

JAMES A. LAWRENCE, *Secretary.*

Bucksport, Jan. 4*th*, 1870.

WINTHROP.—*Statement of a good Cow.* At a meeting of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Club held in this town on the evening of the 30th of December last, the following statement of the income and the expense of keeping a cow belonging to Lewis Packard of this town, was made. The cow was eight years old, a grade Jersey. She dropped her calf the 19th of March. The calf was taken from the cow the 22d and learned to drink; and the first seven weeks the milk was skimmed and given to the calf after having set twenty-four hours, and she made during those seven weeks 62½ lbs. of butter, a fraction off of 9 lbs. per week. During the next four weeks and four days (for the time ending the 11th of June, she made 11 lbs. and 11 oz. per week. The first week in June she made 12 lbs., the 4½ days following she made 9 lbs.—2 lbs. per day—making 114½ lbs. of butter in 11 weeks and 4 days. The calf was sold at 7 weeks old for $15. The cost of keeping was as follows: 3 lbs. of shorts and 3 pints of Indian meal per day, and what good hay she required. The meal costs 2 cts. per pint, the shorts 6½ cts for 3 lbs., making 12½ cts. per day for extra keeping. The amount will stand thus: Extra keep per week 87½ cts; the cost of hay per week 70 cts.—making $1.57½ per week—making $18.27 for 11½ weeks keeping. 114½ lbs. of butter at 40 cts. per lb., $45.80; calf at 7 weeks old, $15, making $60.80; from which deduct the cost of keeping,—$18,27,—leaving $42.53 profit for 11 weeks and 4 days. I think she would made 200 lbs. in the remaining part of the season, making 314 lbs. for the season. H.

Winthrop, Jan. 1st, 1870.

For the Maine Farmer.

Another Large Porker.

In the FARMER Dec. 25th, I noticed a statement by Daniel Purrington of a hog he slaughtered, and as it is getting fashionable to brag about hogs in the FARMER, I thought I would give you a statement of a hog I slaughtered a few days since. It was seventeen months old and dressed 520 pounds. Reckoning it at sixteen cents per pound, as Mr. Purrington did his, amounts to $83 20. The hog also raised twelve pigs, at the price he sold his for, they amount to $72 00, making all $166 03, besides making a good lot of manure. The hog and pigs were a good share of the White Chester breed, which I think is the best breed of hogs a farmer can raise. Say to Mr. Purrington, he may try again.

South Paris, Jan. 8, 1869. WM. H. SWETT.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Burying Bees.

Some years ago a friend informed me that he had kept bees in Massachusetts, and the better to winter some young swarms that were short of honey, he had buried them. He said he always selected those that he judged would not winter in the common way. He had buried some at different times, he judged as many as twenty stocks in all, and never lost any by so doing. They always did well.

Following his instructions, I that winter buried two weak colonies in a coarse sand bank. I put them beneath the frost, gave them no ventilation, and filled the gravel in against and on top of the hives. Some space was left beneath the hives, to secure them against damage by water. The bees were put in on the 18th of December, and taken out on the 14th of April following—being as early as the ground thawed over them. The combs were not badly moulded, and there were only about a dozen bees on each bottom board, which I presume were there when the hives were put in. Those bees did well the next summer.

Last fall I buried four hives in the same way, except that I put them in fine compact sand. Two of these hives were well filled. They all moulded pretty bad; the two full ones were lost as a consequence, and besides, the bees of the other hives died as much as others wintered on their stands. Both the stocks that survived did very well for the season this summer.

As the honey season here has been very poor, and I have a number of young swarms that have but little honey, I have resolved to bury ten of them in a gravel bank, but shall give them ventilation this time. I mean to put them in just before winter sets in.

I use the Colton hive. Movable comb hives and Italian bees are scarce here.

The fact that bees can be wintered well a number of feet under ground, without ventilation, and with the ground frozen over them, is (with me) good evidence that bees need but little air in winter.—ALONZO BARNARD, *Bangor*, in *American Bee Journal.*

Change of Food Needful.

Man, when confined for any considerable time to one kind of food, is more liable to disease than when his regimen is varied. The disease common among sailors on long voyages is an illustration of this.

Now, what is true of man, is equally true of the various species of animals. Domestic animals, when confined for an undue period of time to one kind of food, sicken and die. Barnyard cattle suffer from the same cause. For them, nature has furnished a variety. In summer the different kinds of grasses, with their rich juices, tempt their taste and improve their flesh. Yet even then, we obtain an argument for a variety of food, from the fact that cattle which are fed with grain or vegetables put on fat more rapidly than when they partake of grass alone. But in the winter our ordinary dry food is not as conducive to growth as the summer grasses.

"Fodder," as it is familiarly termed, has lost much of its original properties in curing. You will find the defect in part supplied by roots of various kinds. Among these, turnips, carrots, beets, and the like, have their value. But these, or something of the kind, should be provided to give variety to our winter supply of stock.

Farmers, look to this, and see if the best cattle, and the best folds of sheep are not those which have furnished with a variety of food during their long winter confinements. Would you have good stock?—then have good bins full of roots for their winter feed.

The Management of Sheep.

Whatever plan is adopted for a sheep-barn, certain things are indispensable. It should stand on, and be surrounded by dry ground; occupy an elevated, airy position but one as little exposed as possible to prevailing winter winds; be of easy access to water; possess ample capacity for the number of sheep to be kept in it; and have means of thorough ventilation. Strawing, or littering sheep-yards in winter is a matter of prime importance. If sheep are compelled to stand or move about in mud, or water, whenever out of doors, the most liberal feeding and good management in every other particular, will hardly preserve them in the best condition. Where sheep are kept exclusively on hay in our Northern States, the Merino and grade Merino, require about one pound per diem, for every thirty pounds of their own live weight. Salt and sulphur should be fed as often as once a week. Regularity in feeding is of the utmost importance. All experienced flock masters concur in the opinion that sheep fed with perfect regularity as to time and amount, will be better on rather inferior keep, than on the best without that regularity.—H. G. ABBOTT in *Bath Times.*

Temperature of Stables.

Much is said and written about these days on keeping cattle and other domesticated live stock warm in winter, as they will eat less and look sleeker. There is danger of keeping cattle too warm, when in the barn, as well as too cold. Both errors should be avoided: the former of two is more fatal to health, appetite and constitutional vigor than the latter. If you would keep your farm stock hearty and hardy, with plump, hard and vigorous muscles, do not keep the temperature of your stables too high; on the other hand, do not allow your stock to be uncomfortable by reason of the cold. While avoiding both extremes, you will ever keep your stock healthful, playful and seemingly cheerful, provided always that they be timely and suitably fed. What farmer has not learned that it is not healthful to sleep in a warm room in the winter? Of the two extremes, it is far better for appetite and healthful vigor, therefore, for both body and mind, as well as cheerfulness of temper and lightness of spirit, to sleep in a room away from artificial heat, than in a room of high temperature. Let this be suggestive of the degree of temperature for stables, styes and henneries.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Black Knot on Cherry Trees.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says he has tested the old well-tried remedy of excision for thirteen years, and the trees continue handsome and vigorous and bear abundantly every year, while all around him they are spoiled by the black knot. He cuts the branch off *as soon as it is affected*, and if the limb is too large, the knot is shaved off clean. We have pursued this course for twenty-five years on the plum, and have been equally successful. The remedy is perfectly simple, very easy, and requires but little labor. All that is necessary is prompt attention at all times.

Keep your Land Good.

We are apt to crop our land until the soil is exhausted or greatly reduced—indeed, crop it so long as any profit can be realized. This is very wrong; it is killing land; and its complete restoration thereafter is impossible. It can only be brought up to a profitable point by manure and labor, but never to the original fertility, if that fertility was large.

The way is to seed down before the soil is reduced. Then there will be a better catch and a more certain crop. Land should be *kept up.* That is the great secret.—*Rural World.*

Barn Itch on Cattle.

At this season of the year, as well as later in the season, cattle are liable to this disease, which, if not arrested upon its first appearance, will be sure to go through a stock, and be of equal damage to the growth of the stock. Its symptoms are a scurf on the external part of the body, which most generally makes its first appearance around the eye and nose, and which is always attended with an itching. The following receipt is said to be a sure remedy:—"Lard and sulphur in equal parts, melt, mix and apply all over the affected parts, and rub thoroughly with the hand or a brush."

Clover as a Fertilizer.

When red clover is ploughed under to renovate the soil, and when the crop is good, the clover roots and stubble, with barn-yard manure, will furnish all the vegetable matter needed in the soil, while in feeding clover hay, nearly all the mineral matter, nitrogen and ammonia is passed, and may be saved in the manure; so that on good land, where all is well managed, and the clover sod ploughed up while yet in full vigor, so as to secure the largest benefit from the large mass of roots, nearly the full benefit of the clover crop may be had, both by feeding and for making manure.

☞ The average home production of wheat in England for the three past years is stated at 12,276,666 and the importation at 8,413,333 quarters.

State Affairs.

Governor's Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives:

In approaching the duties of another session, it is well to impress upon the mind a due estimate of their importance; and acknowledging and invoking the Divine favor, seek for wisdom in their faithful discharge. It is true that the councils of the nation have more to do with the greater matters of our common weal or woe; but the questions which are within your control, and the duties to which you are now solemnly devoted are worthy of your best thought and conscience and wisdom.

While the dark burden of the war rolled its gloom over us, the people were not niggardly nor over-critical in receiving whatever promised aid in the great deliverance. With a patriotism which knew no class or section, with a generosity which counted no cost, and a devotion that shrank from no sacrifice, they poured their choicest treasure and their most precious life into the field where the great issue was joined for the guarantees of liberty and a government of law. Intent on this they paid little attention to little things; they did not stop to challenge either men or measures that came in the guise and color of the common cause. But the crisis now is past; the field won. The times are different; our duties new. We must challenge both measures and men; cast out the false, displace the weak, entrench the strong. We must look back over the tumultuous track and see where ruin can be repaired and abuses corrected; the false channels cut by the wild overflow stopped up; the true currents of prosperity restored. We must look forward, not only to see what must be borne, but what must be done,—stifled energies to be set free, new powers put in motion. No spiritless or timid reluctance to grapple with the vexed questions which may claim our attention, should be allowed to settle upon us from the too modest impression that our acts are of little consequence. On the contrary, never was sound judgment and generous toil, and the clear, sharp scrutiny that runs before and after, more demanded by the exigency of the times and the interests of the people.

A government has something more to do than to govern, and levy taxes to pay the governors. It is something more than a police to arrest evil and punish wrong. It must also encourage good, point out improvements, open roads of prosperity and infuse life into all right enterprises. It should combine the insight and foresight of the best minds of the State for all the high ends for which society is established and to which man aspires. That gives us much to do. We sit down here to devise things for the public good. Let us be at the work early, and do it both well and quickly. For both are possible. Promptitude and activity will enable us to avoid a protracted session, omitting nothing, and at the same time considering well. That there will be conflicts of opinion and differences of judgment may be expected, and is well. Where men are thoughtful there will seldom be unanimity. Where men are honest there will be sharp individuality. Independence, if it is genuine, is no evil, but a good. The great requisite, indeed, on the part of those who make or administer laws is moral courage. We cannot expect much that is good from laws that are enacted under clamor or to meet some crisis, nor from statesmen who are chiefly concerned in contriving to keep their place and power. One thing we may be sure of,—the virtue in the hearts of the people. That instinct may be deceived, but will not be defeated. It demands honesty, and will pardon us if in that cause we are over bold.

One man indeed, we have lost from active participation and influence in our affairs. One voice is silent that was wont to speak only honest conviction without favor and without fear. William Pitt Fessenden is gone. The race of men that dare be right has suffered loss. The man who will calmly resolve and give judgment with understanding, unmoved by the voice of those who seeing not so clearly feel more violently—the man who aims for the ultimate right rather than for the near advantage—the man who in the tremendous hour of responsibility when great issues hang upon his action, hearing above the tumult of taunting foes and supplicating friends the deeper voices of reason and conscience, fixes his single eye on duty and stakes his all upon the blow—that man it is hard to find and hard indeed to lose. One by one the great men around whom our hearts rallied in the dark days of the Republic are passing from our view. We feel that we are lost rather than they. Happy will it be if the young men now rising to their places shall learn from their example, and be able when the day of trial comes to do their duty as unselfishly, as boldly, and as well. The deeds of such men live after them. Their words are gone out unto the end of the world. Their light shall shine along the heights of history as the glory lives on the Alpine peaks when the sun is seen no more.

The vacancy in the United States Senate it became my duty to fill for the time, and I accordingly appointed Hon. Lot M. Morrill. It now devolves on you to elect a Senator for the remainder of the term ending March, 1871.

I proceed to lay before you an abstract of the condition of the State, with a few suggestions which appear needful to be made: the more complete details and cogent reasons will for the most part appear in the several reports and other documents submitted to your inspection.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the Treasurer will present a most interesting statement and history of our finances. Our receipts during the past year have been $939,814.50, and our expenditures $919,600 80. On the old civil debt we have paid the annual installment of $37,000, leaving a balance of $384,000. Our war debt Dec. 31st, 1869, was $4,632,500. This is amply provided for by the sinking fund arising from the tax of three-fourths of a mill on the dollar by the valuation of 1860. Of this debt $800,000 falls due in 1871. The sinking fund with the collections from the general government applied to extinguish this debt, already amounts to $972,530, so that we are already $172,530 in advance of our liabilities in 1871, and at the present rate of increase we shall be $300,800 ahead.

Our whole public debt Jan. 1st, 1870, including the civil and the war debt, and the municipal reimbursement loan is $8,100,900. Notwithstanding the heavy drain on the Treasury last year, expenditures have been so economized and cut short that the loan authorized to meet current expenses has not been resorted to, nor have even the appropriations been exhausted. It is estimated that with all that may reasonably be contemplated, the rate of taxation this year will fall somewhat short of the last. Still, we should make all reasonable appropriations. It would be poor economy to refuse to expend any money till our debts are paid.

The remarkable feature of our finances this year is the assumption by the State of a portion of the war expenses of towns. This is made at the rate of $100 for every three year's man actually furnished for the war. After a long and thorough examination of the most tangled and perplexing matters, the commissioners appointed to adjust the reimbursement have now made their report, which will be found to contain serious matters of history in regard to the method of furnishing men for the war. They adjudge the sum of $3,105,183.33. The fractional parts of $100 required to be paid in currency in this distribution amount to $20,783.33. For the rest, viz. $3,084,400, Bonds of the State are now ready for issue bearing interest from Oct. 1st, 1869, at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually. To provide for this interest and the rateable portion of the sinking fund required to extinguish this debt, you will need to assess the sum of about $80,000.

It would serve as a protection against loss or robbery, if you were to provide for the registration of these bonds as the holders might desire. If a portion of this loan finds its way to the market, there is no reason to apprehend a serious depreciation. Under the late stringency which so severely tested all bonded securities, ours fell off not more than 2 or 3 per cent. from par. When we consider also the much higher rates of interest offered by other securities which flood the market, we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon the public confidence in our financial soundness.

The liabilities, which, one way or another, grew out of the war, have laid a heavy burden on us. Were it not so—this, it will be perceived, our liabilities would be trifling. But it must be borne in mind that this debt does not represent what is wasted and lost. It is a heritage of honor and a patent of nobility; and if that seems too unsubstantial a consolation to those who dwell on the more striking fact that our taxes continue high, they may be reminded that more than half this debt is for money that has been scattered broadcast among our own citizens.

The report of the Examiner of Banks and Insurance Companies will suggest matters of unusual importance. It will be seen that our old banks under the State charter are nearly extinct. The policy of the Government is hostile, and we shall probably have to abandon the system.

The recommendation of a tax to be laid upon foreign Insurance Companies doing business in the State, seems well supported by argument.

Those who are interested in the condition of our people, will not be content to estimate the prosperity of the State from the operations of capitalists and the balance of trade. They will also look upon the great masses and see if they can live upon their daily labor; to what use they can put their earnings, and to what advantage their small savings. There you can best discover whether you are rightly solving the problems of political economy, or realizing the objects of society. There are now 37 savings banks in Maine, several having been recently chartered in what we might call our country towns; the chief apprehension in regard to which is, that they may not be able to afford suitable security against robbery. The deposits for the past year amount to $10,839,955 by about 40,000 depositors, making an average of something over $250 each. An interesting comparison is shown by the fact that the amount thus laid in store from honest and hard-earned gains, is already more than a million and a quarter larger than the aggregate capital of all our banks of issue, State and National, and nearly two and three-quarter millions larger than the whole of our bonded public debt.

It is urged by some that a direct tax should be laid on savings banks. It is a sound principle that property should share as equally as possible the public burden; and it seems, at first sight, that savings banks should no more be exceptions to the rule than any other banks. But it will be seen upon reflection that the spirit and intent of depositors in the savings banks differ entirely from the object and operation of deposits in other banks, and it is a grave question whether this difference is not of such a nature as to make the savings banks a positive benefit to the State, which might even entitle them to special grace, practically amounting to a bounty, or premium, if you please. These banks are the special depositaries of the poor; treasuries of pittances which could in no other way be so well guarded and made profitable. If not kept here many of them would not be kept at all. Besides the actual saving of earnings and the positive addition to wealth thence accruing,—itself an object worthy of your thoughtful care—there are incidental and even more valuable advantages. The moment he has money in the bank, the humblest feels a bracing up of his self-respect and whole moral force. From that moment springs an incentive to industry, frugality, temperance, enterprise; to all, in fact, which constitute good citizenship, and advances the character and condition of men. Anything therefore, which tends to discourage deposits in savings banks should be scrupulously avoided. If there were any way to reach the large depositors by requiring the officers of banks to make returns to the assessors of towns for purpose of taxation, it would certainly be well. But first promising that large sums are less likely than small ones to escape taxation in the ordinary way, it is to be said that such depositors might still easily evade the law, and the burden would fall back on those less able to bear it.

Indeed the mere fact itself of publishing Savings Banks deposits would intimidate and disheasten many whose very struggle and merit it is to keep this pittance from the willful and wasteful hands which would at the same time destroy it and themselves. By the very confidential relations of these banks many a poor woman is helped in her heroic struggles to bear her unequal burden. Therefore it seems to me better even to suffer such evils as we do, than in the attempt to correct them to subvert a far greater good.

What this State needs is capital—money in motion, whether gold or currency. Our material is stagnant, our industry crippled, our enterprise staggered for want of money, which is power. What makes the sinews of war makes also the sinews of peace. Maine strikes me as quite different in her circumstances from the other New England States, with their denser population, developed arts and industries, their centralization of forces and accumulation of capital. She reminds me more of the Western States in her condition and needs,—a virgin soil, undeveloped powers, vast forests, and vigorous men, but no money. Like them she is trying to build railroads, invite immigration and develop her resources, and perhaps is not so much in love with a high tariff as some of her more cultivated sisters. The elements and powers of nature, and the energy and enterprise of men in order to be turned to account for the great uses of civilization, must wait on capital. Unfortunately we cannot hold our own: we can keep neither our men nor our money at home. Higher rates of interest for the one, and quicker and larger returns for the other win the game. The result is a double drain which keeps all our channels low. This evil must be remedied or Maine will have to wait a great while for her coronation. What can be done it is not easy to say specifically. We must look to the National Government to strike off some of our fetters and lighten some of our burdens. To me it seems unwise to cramp our energies with duties and taxes in trying to do everything in one day. I have no great pride against letting somebody else help pay the cost of the war. The great debt of the country is a boon which we must invite posterity to share, along with the blessings which they will inherit with it. We gave our strength, our blood, our tears; let the delivered future bear a part at least in the thank-offering. If we can do anything that will make labor, skill, talent and capital remunerative, that let us do. People will come and will stay; money will be kept and brought, if we can manage to make it pay. What we can do for money does not readily appear. But we can look over the situation. As I have said, higher rates of interest abroad lure our money away. Money will seek the highest level as sure as water. Argument and entreaty will not change the course of this inexorable law. Capitalists are reluctant. Some scruple to receive an illegal rate and so refuse. Some stipulating for these rates knowing that

upon rigorous examination were found able to do full duty. The result indicates the wisdom of the statute. We have now an incentive to military duty, and a premium on good soldiership. It will be work and not play, a school of discipline for manliness. Seven companies with an aggregate of 413 men have been accepted. The appropriation intended to accompany the Act having been overlooked, no uniforms have as yet been issued, with the exception of overcoats for the two Portland companies, which are under orders to appear on duty. We can the better afford to expend money judiciously, because we have not expended any foolishly. These companies were not to be organized as a regiment. That especially I wished to avoid. 1st. They extend over too much space to be best handled in that way. 2d. The rank of Colonel would be too low for the actual command of our whole effective force. 3d. This office being elective, the personal and local rivalries that would ensue would be harmful to good dicipline. 4th. It was the pith of the whole plan to have these companies independent corps, responsible only to the Commander-in-Chief, and capable by the character of the men, their military knowledge, spirit and discipline, of being expanded into regiments and even brigades at very short notice, with officers all ready competent and understanding. This I am satisfied is the right way for us, and at a trifling expense we may have a body of soldiers which might well be a pride and example as well as a defence to the State. Our present Militia Law is a good one and sufficient for all exigencies, and need not be touched.

A large lot of material accumulated in the Arsenals, and practically worthless to the State, has been very advantageously sold under the direction of a committee of the Council, and the proceeds, $2,564 61, paid into the Treasury.

The State Pension Law has been administered with much care. The whole number of application for 1869 is 772. Of these 635 have been allowed at various rates. The whole amount expended to date is $24,562. The pension year ends somewhat awkwardly on the 23d of February, which constantly renders a complete report to the Legislature impossible. It would be better to make the pension account end with the year. It is estimated that some 50 claims more will be presented and allowed, rendering the whole number of pensions some 700, and swelling the amount paid for the full year to about $35,000. These figures we may now regard as about the settled amounts of our liabilities on the score of pensions. The law and its application is now so well understood that few but meritorious cases will apply, and these, it may be presumed, are now nearly all in. It will be seen that the amounts received by the pensioners fall very far short of the maximum allowed by law, viz: $96 each. The average is now very nearly $50. The appropriation being limited, we are, of course, anxious to keep within the amount; while the applicants are so many that to render aid to all, the sum allowed to each must necessarily be small, and some have to be sent away empty, and perhaps rather summarily. You will doubtless continue this aid. It seems indeed pitifully small, compared with the great gift these widows and orphans and wounded men have made to the nation in her hour of peril. This pittance does not restore health, nor the son, or husband, or father. The guide of youth and the stay of age is smitten from their sight. The best we can do is poor—the most we can give is little. That at any rate we should do and should give. The cost of the Pension office will be $2,100 for the year. Perhaps some saving might be made and some other advantages secured by placing this business in the Adjutant General's office. The ordinary duties of that office will naturally be less as we gradually settle up the accounts of the war. One disadvantage would be obviated—the changing of hands each year. In all doubtful or disputed cases as now, appeal might still be had to the Governor.

The Board of Guardians of destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors have used such diligence as they could in fulfilling their trust. The duties of this Board are varied and wide. Besides receiving applications they have to search out cases, visiting distant places for the personal inspection of reported destitution, and sometimes assuming the entire care of the homeless and unprotected. The result has shown many bereaved families and much suffering. The number of orphans now on our list is 2,270. Of these, 1,200 have more or less been aided. Sixty have been absolutely taken into our care, and most of them placed in those beneficent Institutions which are well called Homes. The Orphan Asylum, at Bangor, has received 25, and the amount paid for their support thus far is $1,000. This Institution is not primarily devoted to orphans of this class. But the broad and tender charity that presides over it has admitted these little ones as a special favor, which we were authorized by the Legislature to accept. The Orphans' Home, at Bath, is now established under the most happy auspices. The conditions annexed to the appropriation of last winter were promptly fulfilled by generous citizens of Bath whose names are already venerated for acts of charity, and a commodious estate was bought and refitted for the Home. It is not completely furnished as yet, but the space is ample, and with the benefactions which will follow this institution will become the dispenser of many blessings. There are 33 orphans now there. The amount paid for their support is $2,060. The whole amount disbursed up to the present time is $11,230; remaining in the hands of the Board for disbursement during the next quarter $3,920. Expenses of the Board thus far $850, making the total drawn from the treasury on this account for the year $15,000, which leaves the balance of the appropriation, viz: $5,000, unexpended and not drawn from the treasury. Whatever means you provide for the care of these orphans, it is a duty too sacred to be slighted. The alms house, the hovel, and the street, are sad homes for the sons of martyrs.

LEGAL.

The Attorney General suggests important changes in our laws. Especially do I concur in his recommendation that the act of 1869 relating to reviews in capital cases, together with the related and consequent sections of other acts, be repealed. This was one of those acts hurried through near the close of the session without due consideration. Although impressed with grave doubts as to its constitutionality and fitness to promote the ends of justice, I was in that brief time unable to prepare and present such reasons of public policy as would warrant me in opposing an act which had the weighty sanction of a majority of the Legislature. I believe the intent and practical working of the law were not at that time fully understood.

The Governor and Council were instructed at the last session to provide for a revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes by contract or commission. After careful consideration it was deemed advisable to appoint commissioners for that purpose. These gentlemen have been diligently employed upon their work, and their report will be laid before you at an early day. The matter of changing the phraseology, be it never so slightly, of existing laws in order to harmonize and consolidate them, is so delicate a task that you will pardon me if I remind you of the close scrutiny with which such a revision must be examined before it is passed upon, making no doubt at the same time that the work of the board will be found in a high degree accurate and judicious. The period happens to be a critical one; the census about to be taken, the new valuation of property to hold for the next ten years, and various matters of unusual importance awaiting your decision, render it of the utmost importance that you should use the best discretion and foresight in repealing obnoxious or unnecessary laws, and in enacting such as, incorporated into this revision, may give it some chance of standing for ten years without being so mutilated and overlaid as soon to become almost without advantage.

The complaint is not unfrequently made that the administration of justice is neither so prompt nor so impartial as it should be in this State. If this is so the remedy is beyond the reach of my suggestions. I am of opinion, however, that an injustice is done the court as well as the people by reason of the fact that the Judges of the Supreme Court are required to travel over the length and breadth of this State without proper remuneration. I am not aware that this is the case with any other officer on public duty. It is well known the salaries of the judges are inadequate, and without derogating aught from that high reverence for the court which is naturally entertained by us all, and so especially commanded by the character of our present Bench, it is still by no means unnatural that a judge detained from home at heavy expense, every day making deeper inroads upon his scanty means of support, might become impatient of long terms, and in his anxiety possibly slight some duties. When it is the case as now, that the more one does the less pay he has, the tendency and effect it is not difficult to perceive. An unembarrassed independent judiciary is of inestimable value. I would respectfully suggest that the actual circuit expenses of the Justices of the Supreme Court be audited and paid by the State.

It was made the duty of the Governor and Council to count and report the vote on the proposed amendment to the constitution, authorizing the legislature to divide towns into voting districts. The whole number of votes upon this amendment was 5186. Number voting "Yes," 2809; number voting "No," 2377. So the constitution is amended accordingly.

The account of the State Liquor Commissioner, and his method of doing business have been carefully examined and are found highly satisfactory. Some points remarked on in his report, will demand your attention. The practice of turning in confiscated liquors, always more or less impure, to the town agency, taken in connection with the fact that we have provided a State Commissioner who is paid and placed under bonds to furnish nothing but the purest liquors, which the town agents are imperatively required to purchase exclusively of him, is so absurd that good logic, if not good morals, demand that it should be prohibited.

It is proper that I should inform you that there seems to be a general falling off in respect for our liquor laws. The enforcement of these laws comes in no manner within the power of the Executive. It very properly devolves upon municipal officers, and the degree of their zeal and efficiency is measured by the prevailing local sentiment. It is not an unreasonable theory that the State should secure the even and impartial execution of her laws throughout her jurisdiction. So far probably all good citizens would agree; but the erection of a special police for the purpose mainly of enforcing the liquor law beyond, certainly, if not against, the wishes of the municipalities, has been urged by some as a proper measure and proclaimed by a few as a test of allegiance to the cause of Temperance. But in a government like ours one of the most delicate things which a State could be called upon to do is to invade the ancient rights and dignities of towns, which the historian and statesman know, are at the foundation of our liberties. It is still more difficult when the issue is upon a contested question of social ethics, or public morals, on which even good men might be divided, and bad men find pretext for giving the most dangerous passions way. The antagonism to excessive measures is likely to react against a virtue which all good citizens hold high.

Unforthnately we have made the experiment our own; and the salutary lesson to be learned from it may warrant me in taking public notice of it here.

A principle prized by all was arrogated by a few, and made the placard if not the watchword of a political organization. The result, as might have been expected, was to give to a worthy and a sacred cause the appearance of defeat. The cause has suffered but should not be held to blame. Its very virtue was its misfortune. The strong hold which it had upon the hearts of the people was the occasion of its being seized upon to cover sinister intentions. Various elements of disaffection availed themselves of the confusion which their cries had raised, and rallied in a strange companionship, under a banner which had never been so entrusted to them, and which lost its consecration by their laying on of hands. The elements which conspired in this movement and the animus which impelled it, appear to have been so well understood by our people as to require no analysis by me. 4,700 votes in a total of nearly 100,000 after the unparalleled resorts of that campaign, prove that whoever else voted that way, the Temperance men of Maine did not. They answer to a longer roll-call. They muster a nobler host. The people of this State are a temperate people, and "in favor of temperance," if that can mean any more. They are also a manly people. They do not fear to express their opinions, nor shrink from espousing any just cause. What they desire of right or expedient in their laws they will in their own good time have. But anything forced upon them contrary to their best judgment, and consequent upon their good nature alone, cannot be expected to receive their hearty moral support or be productive of real good. It is a sad day, however, for the welfare of this State when a rash measure must be adopted simply because no one dares for a moment to question its expediency lest its champions should taunt him with infidelity to a creed of which they are not the chosen apostles, and anathematize him in the name of a power which they have usurped.

Gentlemen, I yield to no man in respect for the rights of minorities. This is the glory and nobility of liberty. Men may vote as they please and be protected. They may do and say what they please, perhaps, but not without being held responsible for the abuse of the privilege. And if I may be allowed the opportunity to advert to matters which, although of a personal nature, yet in their effects rise to the dignity of a public consideration, let me here deprecate the practice so recklessly resorted to in the last campaign, of aspersing the motives of official conduct, and of misrepresenting private character for political and sinister ends. So far as those efforts were successful, I fear they did no good to the cause of temperance, or to the young men of Maine. It is a regard for their welfare and solicitude that those who have followed me on other fields may not be seduced to wrong ways, by the false fancy that they are following me still, that I ask you to let me lift my standard for a moment that they may see where I am. Let them not think that the record of a life-long loyalty is so easily reversed. I shall not seek safety in the lines of the enemy to escape the mutinies of the discontented, more anxious for their own way than for victory; nor turn back to camp because some raw recruit on picket, with the impetuosity of terror, unable to discern front from rear, or friend from foe, shrieks at me for the countersign.

Let us not, however, in our scorn of hypocrisy, or resistence to ill judged or encroaching measures, be forced into a seeming antagonism to virtue and to those who love and labor for its cause. But rather with cool brain and steady nerve, summoning all the agencies of good, whether of heart or hand, go on to practice and promote the things that are honest, pure and of good report. Those who join wisdom with zeal to promote virtue among the people, will labor to nourish a right public sentiment as well as to secure punitive enactment. Some margin must always be left for differences of moral sentiment. Otherwise we might break down the public conscience. For one, however, I do not object to a law's being somewhat in advance of public opinion—that is, more stringent in its provisions than the people really like to obey. The requisitions of even an impossible virtue may avail for good. Its broad, high aspect may strengthen and hold up some that would otherwise fall before the influence of bad surroundings, and the terrors of its penalty might cool the recklessness of some who would not be restrained by milder persuasives. But when a law is widely different from the people's judgment; and provokingly contrary to their wishes; then, instead of expecting it to go on crushing its way like an unrelenting law of the universe, it would be better to look for one that takes some cognizance of human conditions, and reach out a hand that will meet half way the trembling instincts of good. Indeed it may be said that wisdom consists in seeing the practical points of contact between the abstract and the human right. For the human law is not as the divine. That declares the ways of absolute Justice and the inexorable Right. But the object of the human law is to protect individual rights so that every man may be free according to his own conscience to work out his obedience to the higher. Any law, therefore, which proposes to abridge personal rights should be ventured upon with the utmost caution and administered with the widest charity. There are other things to be thought of besides restraining men from the use of intoxicating drinks, though this be a parent of crimes and begets monsters from which all the good avert their faces and seek to save their fellows, yet we must not expect that it can be wholly subdued and driven from among men. The laws against intoxicating liquors are as well executed and obeyed as the laws against profanity, theft, unchastity or murder. Even if they are executed, they will not avail to extinguish crime, nor banish evil from the hearts of wicked men. These are questions which go to the foundations of society. We must consider what can be done. Restrain and intimidate as much as you can by law; it is only by the Gospel still that men can be converted from evil.

I see no reason why measures for the promotion of temperance should not be approached as calmly, and, if need be, as boldly, as any other question of so much moment. Nay, it is such questions as those, most of all, which demand the full measure of your wisdom, your candor and your courage.

MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Agriculture considered in reference either to the amount of property it represents, or to the numbers employed in it, stands at the head of our material interests. Our wide and thinly settled territory, while it makes this a leading industry, still gives it certain character which is in some respects unfortunate. The tendency is to too much breadth and too little skill. If farming is a hard business at the best, then we cannot afford to do it otherwise than well. But of late we see more thoughtfulness and more courage. The best agencies are brought to bear upon this interest, and the discussions and Reports of the Board of Agriculture show what sturdy good sense and what fine talent these pursuits may develop.

I have upon other occasions endeavored to express my sense of the importance of this great branch of our industries, and I shall not now venture more than two suggestions. That we do not waste our forests, which are more valuable than we have been taught to think; and that we try to raise our own bread-stuffs and save the enormous loss of paying three or four profits on foreign grain, and twice as many more on its transportation. Farming is rather a hard way to get rich, but it is a good way to be independent. And I think as a general thing farmers are far happier than any other class of men who work as hard, whether with hands or brains.

The Commissioners on the settlement of our public lands, will make their report to you. It has not passed under my eyes. I learn, however, that well-matured and feasible plans are proposed for encouraging worthy settlers on the rich lands now lying idle. It is a little curious to see that everybody who really examines the subject of Swedish immigration, whatever may have been his prejudice from the failure of imperfect experiment, comes to a warm support of the measure. I confess I can see no reason why we should not make good work of this, as well as the Western States, who find it an element of wealth and power. A little retouching of our color by the infusion of fresh young northern blood, would do us no harm.

Two instrumentalities, which will powerfully aid us in proportion as they flourish, are manufactures and railroads. It appears to me that the last few years have witnessed such an awakening of interest in these matters as almost to mark an epoch in our history. Capitalists from abroad are beginning to understand our extraordinary facilities, and improve their own opportunities; yet much—almost all—remains to be done. I will not weary you with iterations upon our wants and our advantages—you already know them or you may. The now completed work on the water power of Maine, which I cannot mention with any feeling less than that of pride, I commend to your careful perusal, and for a wide distribution. You cannot contemplate the astonishing results so admirably presented in this report without seeing where our nearest way to prosperity lies, and what is yet to be the work and the wealth and the fame of Maine. Shipping has been our glory, but we shall look in vain for that pre-eminence to return. Causes more powerful than any within human control, have turned the tide from our shores. Still, our power is in the waters. We may lay hands upon their wild career and ask of them a service and a blessing ere they mingle with the sea. We must foster this great interest which is the hope of the State. We must do it generously, yet judiciously. We have still to bear the sight of our noble water powers running wild, our rich materials lying waste, waiting the magic touch of mind and skill; our abundant products sent away, raw, or rudely shaped, to receive their chief value elsewhere. To export abundance of raw material is thought by some to be great prosperity; though the most that they receive in payment is a portion of the same material finished into costly fabrics for a thousand uses by the skill of other hands. This may do where civilization has not much advanced, but does not seem a wise policy for a State which is mature and has abundant facilities for manufacturing. Take for example one of our common trees, worth in the rude shape we give it for the market, say twenty dollars. Now set talent and skill at work upon it, fashion it for all the fine uses and finish it to the high perfection which sooner or later it would have found elsewhere—put $100 worth of such work upon it and you have made it worth $200. You have done more. You have gained the countless advantages or cherishing the industry and skill—the talent and character employed upon it. Carry this out on a large scale and into all the fields of enterprise that invite us on every side and you are doing something for others as well as yourselves. You encourage diversified industries and increase wealth. You lend a helping hand to humble toil and honest ambition. You quicken hope and pride and higher aspirations. You carry life into deserts and happiness into homes. This I somewha more than fancy is the right policy for a State like Maine, with her unparalleled advantages and her strong sinews anxious and eager to be at work.

Then as to railroads we are doing all that is possible. More than 250 miles of new road are now building in many directions, wherever enterprise points. The great road which connects us with Halifax,—hence already freighted with so many stirring hopes of good, now lacks but about fifty miles of completion; to secure and hasten this, the State has already made generous gifts, and an effort is to be made to induce Congress to recognize the claim assigned to the road by Maine and Massachusetts. We trust this may be successful, and that the year may witness the consummation.

In the west, too, we have openings which are scarcely less, if not indeed more, in their promise of good. The courage and energy of Portland in undertaking the task of cutting her way through to the great lakes and the greater West; forming thus a link in the magnificent continental chain, has already ensured victory. Other efforts as worthy I can scarcely name here, but they also deserve our interest and care.

The Railroad Commissioners make valuable suggestions in their report, which I commend to your attention. The feature of immediate interest which will come before us in the proposed consolidation of prominent lines in the State. If this means to place the public at the mercy of a monopoly unrestrained by responsibility to the State and relieved from the checks of competition, I cannot recommend it to your favor. But this probably is not the case. The roads however, have already the power to consolidate to all practical intents, by lease. What they want I understand is that the rights they already severally have be unified and legalized so as to economize their own efforts, and provide better securities for their public obligations. It is not the mere authority to fix times and rates. That they already claim to have. I do not believe, however, that they are independent of the State. Whatever their charter may contain, I do not believe it is competent for a state to grant away her powers over great public thoroughfares like these. It is to cede away her "right of eminent domain." These corporations took private property for public uses. Have they no responsibility to that public for whose prosperity this was taken? It is the indefeasible duty of the State to take care of herself, and of her citizens. Everything is hers, if need be—our fortunes and our lives. Shall railroads claim immunity? With this understanding, I need not feel it necessary to oppose consolidation.

There are manifest advantages for the State in it. 1st, We may take the occasion if there is any doubt, to declare or reaffirm the ultimate right of the State over the roads. 2d. The public convenience may be thereby facilitated. 3d, Better securities based on the whole property and franchise would be given in exchange for old ones. 4th, The wrangling which railroads have indulged in before the legislature, and the political control which they have sought, would be entirely at an end. 5th, It would be a saving of money and strength. These things I can see in favor the measure. But I leave the decision to your better judgment. The things we have been considering are great matters. We must not let them drift; but seize them with a strong hand and wield them for the common welfare. It is not enough to call a power into exercise; we must be able to guide and control it, and shape it to useful ends. We must be ready when the incubus is lifted from enterprise and the bolts thrown back from capital to receive the influx of strength and population, that will surely come, and to take part in the great reciprocities of civilization which are as the tides of life to nations.

Gentlemen, we have reached the fiftieth year of our existence as a State. We are not ashamed of her history. One of the earliest in discovery and colonization, she is one of the slowest in the development of her resources, and the fruits of civilization. Yet all the obscure trial and toil that intervened wrought for the times that were to come. The State sees her place and owns her duty; and does not spurn the task that enfolds the triumph. The gates of Destiny are opened and she enters on her proud career. We shall watch, with admiring interest and help with untiring toil her onward way. Nor can it be that we hope and prophecy in vain. Our work may be obscure and the reward far off; but both will live. The early discoverers of this territory foresaw the future and foretold its glory. Then by reason of human weakness and immatue times, they fell short or perished. Then came two centuries of dull mechanical advance—slow moving by mere force of physical laws, without any grand mastery of mind and inspiration of idea. But in fact beneath this dull and lifeless seeming, forces were in preparation, elements in ferment, and germs maturing which were in due time to ripen into blessings of which all that work and waiting were actual elements The seeming death foretold and foreordained the life. The thrilling story of the voyagers rang round the world and seemed to have rang itself away. But it is heard again coming round on the other side, swelling with the yet more wondrous harmonies of prophecy fulfilled.

So we may be "building better than we know." Our humble works wrough in faith are regenerated by a mightier Spirit than that in which they were conceived, and built into loftier monuments than our hands have reared. We pass and are forgotten, but amidst the silent or tumultuous years our good deeds are working free from the taint of our imperfection, and stand solid and shining in the perfect day. God deals with men as the melter of metals. He puts the earth-mingled ores into his crucible, and seals it up in fiery furnaces out of view. Men forget it, but He does not. In the fullness of time it is opened—lo, on one side the dull earth, on the other the glittering ore. Surely, "he sits as a refiner of silver."

He who thinks of these things will be humble, but will not be idle; trustful but not spiritless; reverential but not afraid. He is the true worker, heir of the ages past, and testator to the "all hail hereafter." It is thus that they who labor must also wait; that they who are faithful shall endure. It matters little what becomes of us if we so conduct our great concernments that they who come after us are thereby made wiser and better than we. It matters little that our poor toil seems buried in the dust, if so be that it shall spring up again to bless the coming time.

The ways of Providence seem slow to our brief, impetuous lives; but they are swift in the centuries of God.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

A BRAVE BOY REWARDED.—The brave South Thomaston boy, Louis Buckman who saved the schooner Commonwealth from going ashore at midnight during the violent gale in December, has received a check for $20 from George K. Budd of St. Louis, who writes to the Rockland *Free Press* that he is an old seaman and appreciates the perils encountered by the boy. The editor of the *Free Press* says:

We were fortunate enough to get an opportunity to pass the check mentioned over to the Buckman boy on Saturday, so that the gift came to him on new year's day, and with which he was much pleased. He is an ordinary sized lad for his age, which is a little less than sixteen years, and evidently is accustomed to the sea. He says he could have got ashore during the day of the storm, but feared he should not be abld to get back to the vessel again, so he remained by her. He expected a rough night, gave the vessel the full scope of her chains to make her ride easy, and otherwise prepared for the worst. He remained on deck. At midnight the cables parted. The vessel drifted rapidly before the gale toward the ledge shore at Owl's Head, and he knew that in all probability if she continued in that direction she would be dashed to pieces and he be lost with her. His first act was to lash the wheel to steer her for the western shore of the bay, and then perilous as was the task, he climbed out on the bow-sprit to loose the jib. The vessel tossed fearfully, it was severely cold and the "stops" were frozen. He soon loosened four of them—the fifth gave him much trouble—he finally cleared it, however. He then succeeded in raising the jib, and in a short time the vessel ran to the smooth beach near the brick yard. It was after she struck the beach that the boy was washed overboard by the sea. He fortunately caught his arm through the main rigging near the rail, and saved himself. What that boy of sixteen did that night was a feat worthy of a full grown man and an experienced seaman.

FAT MEN'S CONVENTION. The fat men of Androscoggin County weighing 200 pounds and upwards are invited to meet in Convention at Auburn Hall, in the city of Auburn, on Friday, Jan. 21st, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. A cordial invitation is also extended to all *heavy* men in any part of the world outside of Androscoggin County. A silver pitcher and goblet will be presented to the *most weighty* man who attends the Convention, without regard to residence of such delegates or visitors. Exercises suitable to the occasion will be had at Auburn Hall, after which such delegates and visitors as are able to bear the fatigues of the journey, will march in procession to the DeWitt House in Lewiston, where a good substantial dinner will be provided for all who desire it.

FATAL MARINE ACCIDENT. The tug-boat Maria which left New York on Friday, 31st ult., in company with the U. S. Steamer Miantonomah for Portland, to await the arrival of the remains of George Peabody at that city, when off Gay Head, on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, broke her steam pipe and suddenly stopped ahead of the Miantonomah, and before the headway of the latter could be stopped. The result was a collision between the vessels occurred, and the Maria was cut down to the water's edge, and sunk in fifteen minutes. Four of the crew and a fireman of the Maria were lost, and the balance of the officers and crew, including the Lieut.-Commander in charge, were rescued by the Miantonomah and returned to New York. The Miantonomah now lies in Boston harbor.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870

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$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. ☜

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

Mr. V. DARLING will visit our subscribers in York County during the months of December and January.

Mr. S N. TABER, will call on subscribers in Waldo county during the months of December and January

The Governor's Message.

The fourth inaugural address of Gov. Chamberlain, which we lay before our readers this week, is marked by the same literary beauty and finish and the same vigor and practical earnestness which has characterized his previous official communications, and will command an attentive perusal. The expression of his views on nearly all public questions likely to come before the Legislature is straightforward and explicit, and although upon some points calculated to elicit adverse criticism, are in no respects liable to be misapprehended. His elaborate tribute to the exalted charatter of William Pitt Fessenden is one of the finest that has been paid to the memory of the eminent senator and statesman.

The portion of the address which will, perhaps, be most gratifying to tax-payers is that relating to our State finances. Notwithstanding the appropriation of $80,000 for interest and a proportionate part of the sinking fund, which will be made necessary by the issue of over $3,000,000 of bonds on account of the assumption of the municipal war debts, the Governor thinks the rate of taxation will be less than last year. The general debt of the State will of course be increased by the bonds issued to towns; and some towns will gain and some towns will lose by the operation, according as they furnished real or only "paper" men for the military service.

He thinks the old State bank system will have to be abandoned, as the policy of the general government is opposed to it. The recommendation of a tax on foreign insurance companies doing business in this State meets his approval, but the idea of taxing Savings Banks is discountenanced. If the deposits in our Savings were made up as they formerly were, almost exclusively from the scanty surplus earnings of day-laborers, mechanics and poor women, no one would ask that they should be taxed. But it is well known that our savings institutions are now very often made channels of investment for indolent capitalists. It accords rather poorly with our idea of equality in taxation to see nearly $11,000,000 of capital belonging largely to the wealthy classes, entirely exempt from its share of the public burden. If any method can be devised to reach the large deposits without "intimidating and disheartening" the class for whom Savings Banks are especially designed, it certainly should be attended to. But the Governor thinks we had better suffer such evils as we do than subvert a far greater good in attempting to correct them.

Unfortunately our State has been able to keep neither her men nor her money at home. Higher rates of interest and better returns win the game. The Governor thinks we should endeavor to make money more plenty by perfecting and making practicable our free banking law and legalizing higher rates of interest.

His suggestions with regard to the hospital for the insane would seem to indicate something wrong in its management, or at least defective and objectionable in the system of treatment upon which the institute is founded. We infer that he is dissatisfied with the administration of the affairs of the hospital by the Board of Trustees, from the fact that he advises the placing of the institution under the supervision and care of the Governor and Council. We have no means of knowing whether the Governor's strictures were well or ill fouhded, but presume the matter will be looked into by the Legislature.

It is a matter of regret that his allusion to the State College of Agriculture at Orono, should have been dictated by an apparently unfriendly feeling towards the institution. We forbear at present to comment upon this portion of the message, but shall take an early occasion to express our views upon the subject.

In regard to education the Governor thinks we are now set upon right ways. He believes in our Normal Schools, Institutes and County Supervisorships, and favors uniformity of text books.

His suggestions in regard to a thorough reform in our jail system, the transfer of the State Pension Department to the Adjutant General's office, the consolidation of railroads, and especially the authority and control of the State over her public thoroughfares, are all deserving of special attention. But the portion of the address which seems to be the most studied and elaborate, and which has already excited considerable comment, relates to the prohibitory law and the conduct of the last campaign. Some of his allusions are of a personal character, and may be regarded as somewhat out of place in a grave official communication to the Legislature. This, however, is a question of taste, in regard to which there will be differences of opinion; but we are inclined to think that upon the whole the Governor's views upon the abstract questions, are very nearly in accordance with those of a great majority of those to whom he owes his election, from the fact that they were substantially enunciated by him in his message of last year, and could not but have been well known and understood by the Convention which nominated him to office.

THE HIGH SCHOOL LECTURES. The series of lectures for the benefit of the High School in this city will open on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18th, by Literary Readings by Miss Isabella J. Prince of Portland, at Meonian Hall. This lady is highly recommended by gentlemen who have listened to her readings in other cities. The entire course will consist of one Reading and four Lectures, on consecutive Tuesday evenings, following the Readings by Miss Prince. The lectures will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Ricker, Rev. C. R. Moor, Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, and Rev. Dr. Bingham. Tickets for the course, 75 cents; for single lectures, 20 cents each. Our citizens will be called upon by pupils of the school to dispose of tickets for this worthy object and we trust that none will refuse to give it encouragement and aid.

☞ A correspondent writes us that "the quiet town of Jefferson has been thrown into considerable excitement lately by the discovery on one of the mountains of what is believed by many to be coal. Specimens were sent to Boston, Rockland, and other places, to be examined and they are pronounced to be hard coal. A company was immediately formed and during the few days they have been at work they have obtained a hundred weight of coal. The excitement runs high and real estate in the neighborhood has taken a rapid rise. It is to be hoped that the expectations of the people will be realized.

BAL MASQUE AT GARDINER. A grand Marque Ball is to come off at Johnson Hall, Gardiner, on Wednesday evening of next week, 19th ult. Chandler's Band of Portland, has been engaged for the occasion, and the costumes will be furnished by the well known costumers of Selwyn's Boston Theatre. Tickets $1. We learn that parties attending the ball from stations on the Portland & Kennebec railroad, will be furnished with free return tickets.

☞ A "paper credit" case was tried at Norridgwock last week. The town of Harmony sued Davis and Delaney to recover back the money paid by the town for twenty-one "paper credit" men. Verdict for defendants, after a fall trial in which everything was put into the case that could be.

☞ A correspondent informs us that a young lady of the town of Union in this State, aged fourteen years, has recently married a widower with two children. The happy husband has now three children in his family.

THE REPORT of Mr. Walter Wells on the Water Power of Maine, is creditable to the ability of the author and an honor to the State that authorized the survey. The volume is one to be carefully studied, and the value of its contents cannot be set forth in an ordinary newspaper notice. It is divided into three sections, treating respectively of our State as a water-power district, its river systems, with detailed statements of individual powers. In the first, Mr. Wells treats of the geographical, topographical, meteorological and related conditions of the State as indicating its importance as a water-power district. His investigations show that the geographical situation of Maine is just such as to enable it to command the advantage of its water-power to the maximum; while the area of its forests is 21,000 square miles; that its system of lakes, (comprising more than fifteen hundred in number) with but two or three exceptions is larger in proportion to its size, than in any other part of the globe; that 1,229,200,000,000 cubic feet of water are annually delivered by our rivers, and that in the aggregate our water courses afford an available power, equivalent to about three million horse power. The river systems of the State are divided into two grand divisions: the primary or interior system, and the secondary or sea-board system; and in this portion of the report Mr. Wells describes minutely the river basins and rivers of the State, giving in each most important statistics and conclusions. In the third division is given a summary view of all the water powers in the State comprising returns from nearly six hundred municipalities representing thirty-one hundred powers. Mr. Wells is peculiarly fitted from previous studies and acquirements—which are of a high order—for the preparation of this work; and the manner in which it has been done, especially the digestion and arrangement of the large number of returns from towns and plantations is, as we have just said, in the highest degree creditable to the author's ability and industry. As one of the first steps towards the development of our immense resources as a manufacturing State, and as a means of directing capitalists to the wealth afforded by our water-power, and the opportunities for the employment of their capital, the work will prove of great value, and pay a hundred-fold for all it has cost, in the improvements that will be made during the next ten years upon water-powers in our State, the extent and facilities of which were first made known in this work and the manufacturing and industrial resources of Maine first brought to public notice.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION. A writer in the Portland *Advertiser* who seems to be well informed in regard to the objects and methods of the proposed consolidation of the railroad, by legislative authority, says:

The bill I have reason to believe, will be general, permitting the consolidation of any two or more railroad corporations, whether wholly or partly in this State, or wholly out of the United States, if their tracks approach, connect, or cross each other, so that traffic passes from one to the other. Such a law will of course permit a consolidation of all the lines from Portland to St. John and Halifax, and there is talk here of such a consolidation and of a change of gauge on the Maine Central and the European and North American lines This however is, hitherto at least, mere speculation, though of course a general law would leave the door open for such a consolidation, and the legislature is bound to take that possibility into consideration.

The terms of the consolidation will probably be left to the directors of the companies interested, subject to the approbation of a majority of the stockholders of each company. The new corporation will enjoy all the rights and privileges, belonging to the original corporations, and the rights and remedies of creditors will remain unimpaired and in full force against the new company. An essential provision of the act will be the grant of power to mortgage the road, franchise and property of the corporation, to secure payment of any bonds or obligations issued or assumed by it.

SALE OF THE STATE AT AUCTION. Rather a novel scene was witnessed at the State House on Wednesday last, the morning of the assemblage of the Legislature. Mrs. Jane P Thurston of Portland, who has long claimed to have a lien upon the State, and whose supposed wrongs at the hands of the Courts, have made her insane, carried out her intention of selling the entire State at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, with all its appurtenances and privileges.

At the hour advertised for the sale Mrs. Thurston took possession of the Speaker's chair, and asked for bids. Five cents was the first offer. The property was run up to one hundred millions of dollars, when Mrs. Thurston knocked it down to herself at the valuation of 1860. The sensation and fun having reached a climax, and it being time for the House to organize, Mrs. Thurston was invited to leave. Refusing to do so, it became necessary to remove her by force, Mrs. Thurston in her resistance declaring that she would not be dragged out. She struggled like a Trojan but it was of no use, and under the order of the Clerk she was ejected from the hall. In the struggle one of the assistant messengers had his face considerably scratched. Mrs. Thurston has notified the Secretary of the State of her purchase and will doubtless soon proceed to take possession.

☞ We are informed by J. W. Patterson, Esq, that the road leading from Augusta to Belfast by the foot of Worromontogus Pond, has been several times flooded during the past season, making the traveling over it dangerous and sometimes absolutely impassable. The heavy rain of Sunday the 2d inst., raised the water up over the road to such a height that as a measure of precaution against accidents the city authorities have caused the road to be closed, causing great inconvenience to the public. The high water in the pond, and the consequent flooding of the road, has been ascertained to be caused by the raising of the upper dam on the Worromontogus stream in Chelsea, by the owner, Mr. Oliver Morton, who has recently purchased the privilege, for the purpose of increasing the supply of water for his mill at Pittston. A demand has been made upon Mr. Morton by Mayor Titcomb for the removal of the obstructions.

UNITED STATES PENSIONS. Baker & Weeks, United States claim agents in this city, furnish us with information derived from recent orders issued from Washington, D. C., relative to certain pensions, viz.: At the time of payment of the pension of a *widow or mother*, hereafter the affidavit of two persons will be required showing that she has *not married* since the decease of the soldier on whose account the pension was granted. And where the father of a soldier deceased is in receipt of a pension he will hereafter be required before payment to make oath "*that he has not by marriage or otherwise acquired property or been provided with support*," other than as set forth in his original application for pension.

☞ A house recently erected on one of the Islands in Cobbosseecontee Pond, Winthrop, for the use of summer excursionists and owned by Charles E. Parlin and David Cargill, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst. The windows of the building had evidently been removed before the building was fired, and carried off. They were subsequently found on the premises of Greenlief W. Arnold of Manchester. Arnold was arrested upon the double charge of larceny and incendiarism, and held to bail by Judge True of this city for his appearance at the March term of the Supreme Judicial Court.

☞ In Framingham, Mass., a young man named Daniel Leander Pinkham, claiming to have relatives in Hallowell, and in which town he formerly resided, was arrested on Wednesday last, charged with the robbery and murder of a woman named Mary Ann Broderick, and setting fire to the house in which she lived. Her remains were found in the ruins. She was at the Bank the day previous to withdraw $600 which she had on deposit, and this it is supposed was the inducement for the commission of the crime.

PARSONS' LAWS OF BUSINESS. We are glad to learn that our citizens will have the opportunity of obtaining this valuable book of reference. An agent of the publishers is in this city, and will canvass the county for subscriptions to the work.

☞ Mrs. Atwood, who was shot on Sunday, 2d inst., at Bangor, died on Tuesday night, just forty-eight hours after the deadly assault was made. Lawrence, the murderer, though still suffering much from the wound in his throat, will probably recover.

☞ Some thirty or forty midshipmen of the first and second classes, at the Naval Academy, have been acting in such a manner that it has been found necessary to convene a general court martial to try them for violating the rules and regulations of the Academy.

Items of State News.

The Ellsworth American tells of a venerable couple in Hancock, Mr. Summers Wooster and wife, living on the place where he was born. They have been married nearly seventy-three years and have always lived on the same place. Mr. Wooster is now in his ninety-fifth and his wife is in her ninety third year. They were married in 1797. His wife never was in a wheel carriage in her life and not more than three times in a sleigh.

The Farmington *Chronicle* says two Irishmen employed on the section below East Livermore where a culvert was swept away by the recent heavy rain, ran their hand car over the track early Monday morning, and not observing the wash-out until too late to break up, were precipitated into the wreck, falling a considerable distance. They had their ribs badly broken, and were otherwise seriously injured.

As the Thursday morning passenger train from Bangor was passing between Detroit and Pittsfield, a rail was broken, probably by the passage of the locomotive, and the smoking car and first passenger car thrown from the track. The passengers were pretty badly shaken up, but fortunately no serious injury was sustained to any person or to the train. After a brief delay, the train passed on, leaving the wrecked cars where they ran off the track.

Metiah Lawrence of Iron Mine Hill, Gardiner, died on Friday last. If he had lived till next September he would have been 100 years old. Has been feeble for a few days. Was born September 1770. His age was 99 years and four months.

Mr. George L. Vose of Paris, who is engaged in the geological survey of New Hampshire, is preparing a map of the White Mountain district. This has never been done, and requires a good deal of labor. He says that the line between New Hampshire and Maine, is a very crooked one, and that if straightened, it would change titles to not a few persons owning land in the borders of the two States.

The Belfast *Age* says two young school-masters, J. E. Staples and Albert Stinson of Swanville, came very near being drowned in Swanville pond, Saturday evening, last week. They started to skate across to attend a temperance meeting. The night was extremely dark, and there was a place where the ice had broken, one part sliding under. They skated off the shelf upon the lower part, when it instantly gave away, and they went down. They finally extricated themselves from their perilous situation.

In September last, Cyrus Brackett of Sweden, convicted of horse-stealing while on his way to the State Prison, slipped his shackles and escaped. Deputy Marshal Wentworth of Portland was deputied to hunt up the convict, and after a prolonged search, found Brackett in Dunbar, Vt. Brackett says that since his escape, about the 1st of October, he has travelled on foot by night, concealing himself during the day. Mr. Wentworth has been untiring in his pursuit of Brackett, who is supposed to be a notorious horse thief.

The Bangor *Whig* says as the workmen employed in repairing the Basin Mills in Orono, were cutting a channel through the ice below the mills Wednesday afternoon to let off the surplus or back water, Thomas Shea fell into the quickwater between the main ice and a large cake just cut out. The current quickly carried him under the passing cake, when John McDonald jumped upon it at the risk of his own life and succeeded in pulling him out by the aid of another cake, which, getting under him, forced him up to the edge of the floating cake so he could be reached. Both floated down stream some forty or fifty rods to the edge of the jam below, over which they reached the shore. Shea was in the water some little time and must have drowned but for the aid of McDonald.

A little child of Isaac Henderson of Levant, was badly burned, while sleeping in its cradle, a few days since. The mother being absent for a short time, on her return found the cradle enveloped in flames, and snatching her baby in her arms, ran to a neighbors', where medical aid was kindly furnished. The little sufferer expired, however, in about ten hours. It is supposed the fire caught from a spark snapping into the cradle in the mother's absence.

The *Whig* says an attempt was made on Monday to burn the barn of Mr. Stephen Cony in Bangor A quantity of shavings were piled at the door and set on fire. In a very few minutes the building would have been in flames if the attempt had not, fortunately, been discovered.

The Lewiston *Journal* says officer Mitchell discovered Monday afternoon, the body of a male infant in some bushes in the rear of Lisbon Block. The body was wrapped in a piece of cotton cloth and fastened in a salt box. The infant to all appearances, must have been born alive.

The Rockland Free *Press* says Mrs. Staples, wife of Thomas A. Staples, who resides near the Atlantic House, died suddenly of heart disease, last Saturday. She appeared in good health at noon, and eat a hearty dinner.

The water in Saco river was higher Monday than it has been at this season for years. The boom at Salmon Falls on the river was carried away on Monday morning and it is estimated that from 1000 to 1200 logs were swept away.

The Biddeford *Journal* says that Mr. Hatch, a farmer residing near Wells corner, was instantly killed in the woods on Tuesday last, by a limb falling and striking him on the head. He leaves a large family.

The *Journal* says application will be made to present Legislature for authority allowing the Hallowell Bridge Co. to sell the property to the city of Hallowell or county of Kennebec with a view to rebuild the same.

The State Department at Washington have received information from St. Thomas of the death of Jacobs Josephson and Augustus Studley, seamen on the American schooner Daybreak. Both parties formerly resided at Stockton in this State.

The Bangor *Whig* learns that a man named Thomas Murry was killed a few days since at Chesuncook Lake by the falling of a limb upon his head.

Walter Brown, the Portland oarsman, arrived from England Tuesday, and brings a challenge from the Renforth four-oared crew for a race with any American crew.

The *Journal* says Mr. A. Davenport of Hallowell has in his cellar a pork barrel made of cedar that has been in constant use for 107 years, and is now as good as when new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC STRIKE. The strike of the Western Union telegraph operators still continues and present appearances give no indications of a speedy settlement of the existing differences. Reports from all the telegraphic centres state that the dissatisfied operators all over the country have entered upon the present week with renewed vigor and greater confidence. On the other hand the managers of the Company seem equally determined to resist all attempts to force them from their present position. A circular has been issued from the executive office of the Western Union Company in New York, in which it is announced "that the most inexcusable and unjustifiable conspiracy ever attempted upon an extensive public business has failed of its nefarious purpose; that the crisis is passed, and our business is rapidly resuming its accustomed course." Those who remained true to the Company receive the thanks of the same, and those who have left and are willing to return, "will be received with the same feeling which has always hitherto been entertained for them, and be protected in the performance of their duty.

☞ The fishing schooner which was reported last week as going ashore at Small point Harbor during the severe gale of the 2d inst., as we learn from the Bath *Times* proves to have been the schooner "Mary" instead of the "Ann." The *Times* says the names of four of the men, washed ashore from the wreck, have been ascertained from papers found on the bodies. Three bodies in all were found near the water's edge. The names appear to be Jeremiah and Ambrose Quimby, Romanzo Orchard and William Lyon of Boothbay. Mr. Lyon was 30 years of age His father was drowned under similar circumstances when William was a small child. The Quimbys are supposed to be father and son. Mr. Orchard was the master of the schooner, which was bound from Boothbay to New Meadows for bait. Another man had W. L. marked on his arm.

☞ Mr. G. R. Porter, Superintendent of the City farm, sold to Henry Norcross of this city, last week, a pair of large and handsome oxen, girthing seven feet ten inches, for $290. They are splendid cattle.

The Legislature of Maine.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, an act to increase the capital stock of the Bates Manufacturing Company; an act additional to an act to incorporate the Lewiston Bleachery Company, approved March 29th, 1853, introduced in the House, were each read twice and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The usual orders were introduced and passed for the supply of copies of the Revised Statutes, Lippincott's Gazetteer, Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries for the use of the Senate. Also one copy of the Acts and Resolves of 1869 to each member.

The joint rules and orders of the two branches for 1869 were adopted, excepting so much of rule 1st. as provides a committee on corporations.

Mr. Cushing, from the Committee on Gubernatorial votes, submitted a report declaring Joshua L. Chamberlain duly elected for the current political year. Accepted.

In Convention of the two Houses, Franklin M. Drew was re-elected to the office of Secretary of State; D. B. Murray, Adjutant General; Parker P. Burleigh, Land Agent.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Council for the ensuing year: Uranus O. Bartlett of York county; Wm. Deering, Cumberland; Wm. Rogers, Sagadahoc; Ambrose H. Abbott, Kennebec; E. R Spear, Knox; Jos. W. Porter, Penobscot; D. K. Hobart, Washington.

In the House, Mr. Twitchell of Portland presented bill an act conferring additional powers on the city of Portland. Read twice and to-morrow assigned for a third reading.

Orders passed—By Mr. Vose, providing for a special committee of seven on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, on revision of the Statutes; by Mr. Twitchell, providing for publication of House Register.

Order introduced by Mr. Wilder, providing for ten dollars worth of postage stamps for each member, was indefinitely postponed.

A joint order was passed to supply the members of the Legislature with copies of the Daily Kennebec Journal and Eastern Argus during the session.

The following resolve presented by Mr. Bliss of Washington, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Baker of Augusta:

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, the members of both branches of the Legislature are hereby requested to attend in a body with the Governor and Council and Heads of Departments the ceremony at Portland on the arrival of the remains of the late George Peabody.

In the evening a session was held for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect. This was done in Convention of the two branches, after which Gov. Chamberlain delivered his annual address, which will be found in our columns elsewhere.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

In the Senate, communications were received from the Secretary of State, transmitting the annual report of the Railroad Commissioners, the State Liquor Commissioner, Bank and Insurance Examiner and Trustees and Superintendent of the Insane Hospital.

One thousand copies each of the Railroad Commissioners' Report, and an abstract of the Liquor Commissioners' Report, were ordered to be printed. Two thousand copies of the Governor's address were ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Cushing.

Ordered, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to take into consideration and report what proceedings, if any, are desirable and proper for the Legislature to take to testify the respect of the State for the memory of the late George Peabody.

Messrs. Cushing of Waldo, Lang of Kennebec, and Lindsey of Somerset, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

In Convention the oath of office was administered to Uranus O. Brackett, Wm. Deering, Wm Rogers, Joseph W. Porter, and D. K. Hobart, Councillors elect.

In the House, 2,500 copies of the Governors address were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Farwell, the vote passing the order providing a Joint Select Committee on the revision of the Statutes was reconsidered, and the order was indefinitely postponed.

The House of Representatives had under discussion the propriety of both branches of the Legislature attending the ceremonies at Portland, on the arrival of the remains of the late George Peabody. Mr. Bliss of Washington, who introduced the resolve, spoke in favor of its passage, and alluded to the high respect in which Mr. Peabody was held in Europe and in this country, and the preparations that had been made by both countries in honor of his memory. He read a letter from Judge Rice, tendering the free use of the train from Augusta and return on the same day, and further stated that he had received assurances that the Legislature would be entertained at Portland, so that the excursion would be attended with no expense. He considered it a duty to pay proper respect to America's gifted son.

Mr. Twitchell of Portland did not consider it a city affair; that the Executive of the State has taken the matter in charge; that he could not take any responsibility in the matter, as he was unacquainted with the wishes of Portland.

Mr. Bradford of Eastport offered an amendment that it be left with a committee of seven to investigate the matter, and report a programme. This was voted down by a large majority.

Mr. Bradford considered it better that proper arrangements should be made, that the occasion might be marked with dignity and respect.

Mr. Vose of Winterport asked what Mr. Peabody had done for the State of Maine that should entitle him to such honors.

Mr. Dickey of Fort Kent replied, that he was the world's philanthropist; that he was being treated as such; that he was receiving the highest honors of Europe, both civil and naval; that this country was paying him national honor, and the matter should be treated in a dignified manner; and that local considerations whether he had done anything for this State, should not be considered, but that we should receive his honored remains from his adopted country with one heart and mind.

Col. Stone of Kennebunk spoke eloquently on the subject, and thought it better to delay any immediate action in order to get at a better understanding of what might be done.

The matter was disposed of by the passage by both branches of the following:

Ordered, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to take into consideration and report what proceedings, if any, it is proper and desirable for the Legislature to take to testify the respect of the State for the late George Peabody.

Messrs. Bliss of Washington, Bradford of Eastport, Dickey of Fort Kent, Whidden of Calais, Farwell of Augusta, Barker of Stetson, and Reed of Waldoboro, were appointed a committee on the part of the House.

The House then adjourned to Monday in concurrence.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

In the Senate on motion of Mr. Lang, a joint select committee were appointed on the part of the Senate to contract with some suitable person or persons to do the State printing and binding for the current year Messrs. Lang of Kennebec, Garcelon of Waldo, and Cleaves of Oxford were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The annual report of Hon. Wm. Caldwell, Treasurer of State was received and referred to a joint select committee consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Talbot of Washington, Buffum of Penobscot, and Collins of Aroostook, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

In the House the Speaker announced the monitors of the House as follows: Chamberlain of Ellsworth, Hammond of Paris, Hinks of Bucksport, Humphrey of Bangor, Wesson of Surry, Smith of Hodgdon, Conforth of Fairfield, May of Winthrop.

Mr. Barker of Stetson, laid on the table the remonstrance of Peter Charles Keegan against the right of William Dickey to hold a seat in this House.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

In the Senate, the joint standing committees were summoned. The reports of the Adjutant General and the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison were received. It was ordered that the committee on State Prison, Insane Asylum, and Reform School be authorized to visit those institutions and report during the present session.

Those portions of the Governor's Message which relate to Reviews in Capital Cases and to the Supreme Court were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

In convention of the two branches the required oaths of office were administered to Ambrose H. Abbott, Councillor elect for Kennebec county.

In the House, the annual printed reports of the several State officials were received and distributed.

The Speaker announced the Joint Standing Committees.

After the transaction of some other routine business, Mr. Farwell of Augusta laid on the table the following resolves and announced his intention of calling them up next Thursday or Friday:

Resolved, That whereas it has pleased the Disposer of human events to remove from this life Edwin M. Stanton in the maturity of his marvellous powers, just as he had been called with the pronounced approval of the nation to enter upon a new field of duty, it is due to the people of this State that a testimony of their sense of the national obligation for his service should stand imperishably upon the public records.

Resolved, That to his uncalculating patriotism which tolerated no timorous service, or hesitating allegiance—to his unflinching courage in the darkest hours of the Republic; to his comprehensive genius; his tireless energy, and self-sacrificing devotion, under Providence, the nation largely owes its preservation from destruction at the hands of parricides. That while we deplore his sudden departure with profound sorrow, our gratitude is devoutly due to God that he gave us such a servant in the day of our national extremity and spared him to fulfil his glorious mission. That on the roll of national benefactors and martyrs, with Washington and Lincoln, will shine with unsullied lustre the name of Edwin M. Stanton.

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Bradford the foregoing resolves were ordered to be printed.

☞ It is stated that the Hon. William Strong of Pennsylvania is certain to be selected as the successor of Justice Grier of the Supreme Court, the place to which Ex-Secretary Stanton was recently appointed.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

WEDNESDAY, Jan 12. 1870

At market this week, 2807 cattle, 1048 sheep 380 store pigs, 0000 fat hogs. Last week 1254 cattle, 6031 sheep, 300 store pigs, 0000 fat hogs.

PRICES—Beeves per hundred pounds, the total weight of hides, tallow, and dressed beef. Extra quality, $13 00@13 50; First quality, $12 25@12 75; Second quality, $11 55@12 00; Third quality, $10 25 00@11. Poorest grades cows, bulls, &c, $7 00@ 9 50.

WORKING OXEN—Extra, $250@300; Ordinary $160@225; handy steers, $80a140 per pair. The trade for working oxen has been very dull.

MILCH COWS—Extra $85 @ 118; ordinary $30 @ 80; store cows $35 @ 55, or much according to their value for beef. Most of the cows brought into market are of an ordinary grade.

STORE CATTLE—yearlings $15@ 23; 2-year-olds $28 @ 45; 3-year olds $45 @ 65 per head; or much according to their value for beef. Most of the small cattle that are in a fair condition are sold for beef.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra and selections $5 00 @ 8; ordinary lots $2 50 @ 4, or from 4 @ 8½ cts ℘ pound.

SWINE—Store pigs wholesale, 11 @ 12c ℘ lb; retail, 12 @ 15c ℘ lb; fat hogs none at market.

HIDES—Brighton, 8@8½; Country, 7½@8 cts ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Brighton, 7@7½ cts; Country, 6a6½ cts ℘ lb.

SKINS—Sheep skins, 75ca$1 25; lamb skins, 75a1 25; calf skins, 20@20 cents per pound.

POULTRY—Extra, 16½a16½ cents ℘ lb.; medium, 15@16½ cts; poor 15 cents ℘ lb.

DROVES FROM MAINE.

Maxwell & Davis, 32; N T Dow, 8; C P Littlehale, 3; H Norcross, 31; J Fall, 4; G Wells & Co, 90; Stinson & Weston, 18; Maxfield & Woodbury, 22, F Brown, 26; J Abbott, 18; E Pray, 10; J Collins, 27; C O Martin, 28; J M Robbins, 22; H Pray, 17; C H Glidden, 12; H Fowler, 7; Richardson & Philbrick, 33; H Jones, 18; R D Blynn, 11.

Remarks—The supply of cattle from all sections was larger than it has been for several weeks past. There was a good many beef cattle among them and the trade was quite active the first day. Prices have fallen off from ¼ to ½ cent per pound from our last quotations. There was a few extra cattle sold at 14 cents per pound, 30 per cent shrinkage. A large portion of the cattle from Maine were sold to slaughter. There was but a few poor cattle among them and there was a good many nice beeves among those from that section.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

J. Wells & Co. sold 4 at 8c per lb., 40 per cent. shrinkage, average weight 1312; 18 at 9c, 40 per cent shrinkage, average wt. 1048; 6 at 11½c, 37 per cent. shrinkage; 32 at 13c dressed weight.

J. Collins, Jr., sold 2 at 11c, 35 per cent. shrinkage, average wt. 1240.

J. Abbott sold 2 at 8c live weight; 8 at 7½c; 1 pair of stags, girth 6 feet, $115.

J. Fall sold 4 at 7½c live wt.

H. Norcross 12 at 8c, live wt., average 1537; 15 at 7½c, live wt. average 1600.

Littlehale sold 3 at 11c. 40 per cent. shrinkage.

J. W. Withee sold 18 at $7,30 live weight. average 1323; 2 at 7 cts. live weight, average 1081; 1 pair 6 ft. 10 inch, $200; 1 pair 7 ft. 4 inches. $217; 3 pairs 7 ft. $213

D. Wells sold 6 oxen at 10 cts per lb. average weight 1063; 28 oxen at 12½ cts per lb. dressed weight at 11 cts; 1 pair oxen 7 ft $190; 1 pair 6 ft. 9 inches $176; 1 pair, 7 ft. $185; 2 at 8 cts per lb. 40 per ct shrinkage Libby & Thompson sold 6 oxen at 7½ cts per lb averageweight 1683.

J M Robbins sold 2 pr 6 ft 5 in for $175 ℘ pair.

F Brown sold 8 at 11½ ℘ lb. 37 ℘ ct shrinkage, average wt 1447; 2 at 7½ cts ℘ lb live weight.

W Hall sold 7 at 8 cts ℘ lb live weight average 1658.

C O Martin sold 8 cattle for $975 the lot.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

Ohio and Pennsylvania picklock, 60@65; choice and XX. 50@53; fine X, 47@49; medium, 45@48; coarse 43@45; Michigan, New York & Vermont X and XX, 45@49; fine, 43a45; medium 45a46; common, 42a44; other Western fine and extra 43@47; medium, 43@45; common, 40@42; Pulled extra, 40a52½; superfine, 25a51; No. 1, 25@40; combing fleece, 20a00; California, 45@59

Canada combing, 60a65; Smyrna washed. 20 a 35; unwashed 12a21; Buenos Ayres, 15a34; cape of Good Hope, 26a35; Donsky, 27@45; African unwashed, 15a18; Chilian, 20@26.

The market remains steady and firm for all domestic grades. New York market quiet and prices have not varied. Consumers still purchasing in accordance with current demands. In Philadelphia there has been a little more activity in the article since our last issue, but the demand is confined to immediate necessities of manufactures. Holders, however, are confident of the future and many look forward to considerable activity in the article after a few weeks as the money market has become easier and the spring demand for goods will set in earlier than usual. It is highly probable, however, that prices will not reach the extreme figures which have been obtained before.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Corn Exchange—There is no change to notice in Flour; demand moderate, but prices are steady and firm; we quote Western superfine at $4 50 @ 4 75; common extras at $5 50 @ 6 00; medium extras and bakers' brands at $5 50@ 6 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $6 25 @ $7 50; Illinois at $6 50 @ 9 50; and St Louis at $6 50 @ $9 50 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour is quiet at $6 00 @ $9 50 ℘ bbl for common and choice family.

Corn is quiet but firm; new Southern yellow at $1 05 @ 1 10; and old Western mixed $1 10 @ 1 13 ℘ bush.

Oats are dull and have been in moderate demand at 60 @ 70c ℘ bush for Canada, Western and Southern.

Rye $1 15 @ 1 20.

Shorts are higher, with sales at $30 ℘ ton; Fine Feed, 30@32; and Middlings, 33a36 ℘ ton.

Provisions—Pork is quick at $24 @ $26 for prime; $31 @ $32 for mess; and $34 @ $36 ℘ bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $14 @ $18 for mess and extra mess; and $20@ $23 ℘ bbl for family. Lard 18½ @ 19½ ℘ lb for steam and kettle rendered; and Smoked Hams 17½ a 18c ℘ lb. Butter sells at 25 @ 40c ℘ lb; and Cheese at 14 a 18c ℘ lb., as to quality.

Produce—White Beans are dull and continue in moderate demand. Sales of common and good medium at $2 00 a 2 60; $ 150 a 3 00 for marrow and yellow eyes; and $2 50a3 25 for pea, ℘ bush. as to quality. Canada Peas are dull at at $1 10a1 60 ℘ bush. as to quality. Potatoes remain without change. Prices range from 60 a 70c ℘ bush. Poultry is in fair demand at 22a26 for Turkeys and Chickens, as to quality; and 12a18c for Geese. In Eggs the sales have been from 46@47c ℘ dozen.

Hay—is plenty and dull and the tendency of the market is to lower rates. Sales at $15a18 ℘ ton for common, and $21@25 ℘ ton for good and prime.

New York Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Flour—sales 6300 bbls—State and Western 5 @ 10 cents better. Superfine to fancy State, $4 65a6 10; Superfine to choice Western, $5 60a8 15. Southern dull—sales 1400 bbls—common to choice, $5 80@10 00.

Wheat 1 @ 2 cts lower—sales 74,000 bushels—No. 2 Spring, prime, $1 25; winter red western 1 27@1 30.

Corn is a shade firmer—32,000 bushel—new mixed western 83 @ 93 for unsound; and $1 11 @ 1 18 for sound.

Oats are dull—sales 180,000 bushels—Western, 62c.

Beef steady—new plain mess $5 00 @ 13 00; new extra $10 00 @ 17 00.

Pork is firmer—sales 373 bbls—new mess 29 50a28 25.

Lard firmer—sales 380 tierces—steam rendered, 15½@18½; kettle rendered 17@17½.

Sugar is quiet—sales 60 bbls—fair to good refining 10½a10½.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Discount market at 8 @10 per cent. for prime business notes. Gold was heavy at the close, the last price being 121½.

Government securities closed at the following quotations—

United States Sixes	(coupons)	1881,		117½
do	5-20s	do	1862,	116½
do	do	do	1864,	115½
do	do	do	1865,	116½
do	do	do	1865, new issue,	114½
do	do	do	1867,	114½
do	do	do	1868,	114½
do	10-40s	do		112½
Pacific Sixes,				109½

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 12. 1870.

APPLES—Cooking, 75a1 00 ℘ bush.; Baldwins and Greenings $5 00 ℘ bbl.

BUTTER—As supplied for regular customers by choice makers is still held at 45a50; common, 34@38; choice (if any in the market) quick at 40@42c.

BEANS—Pea, hand picked, $3.00a3.25; Yellow eyes, $2.75.

CHEESE—Livermore, 19c.

FLOUR—Super to common extra. $7 00 @ $7 50; good.$8 50@10 00; choice Western 9 50@11 00; Southern. $11 00@11 50; St Louis favorite brands. 12 00@13 00.

GRAIN—Corn $1 20a1 30; Barley $1 00a1 10; Oats, 60@65c; Rye, nominal.

HAY—Loose, $18a20.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins 85c@$1 00; Lamb skins, 75c@$1 00; Hides, 7½@8; Calf skins, 16@20c.

LIME—$1 30 per cask.

MEAL—Corn, $1 00@1 1 35 ℘ bush.; Rye meal, $1 50.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 45@50c.; Eggs,40@42c.; Lard, 25c.

PROVISIONS—Beef by the quarter. 7@10c.; Mutton 6 a 7; Round hog, 13@14; Clear salt pork, ℘ bbl., $38@40; Turkeys, 18a23; Veal, none; Ham, 18@20; Spring Lamb. 7@9; Chickens 15@19c ℘ lb.; Fowl, 13@17 c ℘ lb.; Geese, 15@17c.

SHORTS—$2 00@2 50 per 100 pounds.

WOOD—During the past week, good, dry hard wood has been quick at $8 00 per cord.

Portland Market.

SATURDAY, Jan 8. 1870

APPLES—Choice fruit is plenty and brings $4 50@5 00 ℘ bbl.; Cooking apples are selling at 2 50@3 00; dried apples bring 13@15c ℘ lb.

BEANS—The market is dull but there is no quotable change in prices. Marrow and pea beans are selling at 3 00@3 25, and blue pods and yellow eyes at 2 50@2 75

BUTTER—The supply of common to fair butter is large; and we quote it at 30a38c for Vermont and New York tubs of solid. Prime table butter is not so plenty and a higher price is asked for it.

CHEESE—The market is not quite so firm for prime qualities. We quote Vermont, 28@19c.; Factory, 17a19c.; New York dairy, 19c.

FISH—We quote Cod ℘ qtl. Large shore, $6 00@6 50; Large Bank, 5 50@6 00; Small, $3 50@ 4 00; Pollock, 3 25a4 00. Haddock. 1 75@2 25; Hake, 2 65a2 85. Herring—Shore. ℘ bbl, 6 00 a7 00: Scaled ℘ box, 48a55c; No. 1. 38a45c. Mackerel ℘ bbl—Bay No. 1, 27 00@28 00; No. 2, 17 50@18 00; Shore No. 1, 27 00@28 00; No. 2, new, 15 50@17 50; Large, none; Medium, 10 00@12 00; Clam bait, 6 50a7 50.

FLOUR—The market is more buoyant but no change in prices Winter wheat choice double extra, $5 50 a 9 50; XX 7 00 a 8 00; X, 6 50a7 00; Spring XX, 7 50@8 00; X, 6 50@7 00; Superfine, 5 25@5 75; St. Louis and Southern superior XX 9 50@10 50; Michigan and Western superfine XX, 8 50@9 50; California, none.

GRAIN—Corn is not so steady as it has been and we quote Western mixed at $1 15a1 23 and Southern yellow at 1 05 for new and 1 23 for old; Barley 1 25@1 50; oats 65a70; middlings ℘ ton $40 50@50 00; fine feed, $35 00a40 00; shorts, $30 00@35 00

HAY—Prices have advanced. We quote baled hay at $16@20; and loose at $16@21, Straw $12@14.

LARD—We reduce our quotations Per bbl. 19a19½c, ℘ lb; kegs, 19½@20c.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 1 30@1 35 ℘ cask. Cement is held at 2 50@2 55.

LUMBER—Prices firm and unchanged. The demand for shipping is moderate.

PLASTER—There is a large supply in the market. Soft ℘ ton, 2 50; hard, 2 00; white, 2 50

PRODUCE—Beef, side ℘ lb., 11a15c; Veal, 11@12; Chickens, 17@18; Turkeys, 18a22; Eggs ℘ doz., 38a40; Potatoes ℘ bush., 80a90c.; Onions, 4 50@5 00 ℘ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Beef, Chicago, $13 00a15 00; Ex Mess, 15 50@17 00; Pork—Extra clear, 37 00a38 00; Clear, 36 00@37 00; Mess, 33 00a34 00; Prime, 24 00a25 00; Hams, 18@19c, Round hogs, 12@14c.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

Dried apples came in quite sparingly and sell at from 13 to 14 cents, and occasionally an extra lot sells at 15c.

Beans—yellow eyes are bringing from $2.50 to $2.55, and some extra hand-picked lots $2 60 per bushel. Extra pea beans $3 to $3 25.

For barley there seems to be but very little demand even at the low price of from 70 cents.

Lump and solid butter we should quote at from 35 to 38 cents for a good sweet article, not winter made, and an extra article of lump from 38 to 40 cents.

Eggs are selling for from 35 to 38 cents.

Hay—the best quality has sold the past week at from $18 to $18, with occasionally a load selling at $ 19 per ton. Inferior loads sell at from $12 to $15. Straw is selling at from $10 to $12. Oats 65 to 70 cents.

Poultry—turkies are bringing from 17 to 22 cents, and geese sell at from 80 cents to $1 and $1.25; chickens at from 10 to 15 and some very extra birds as high as 18 cents ℘ lb.

Round hogs are bringing from 13 to 14 cents.

Seasoned hard wood sells at from $7 to $7.50 per cord, and dry soft at from $4 to $5.

The above prices are paid on our streets for produce from market teams.—*Bangor Whig.*

Congressional Summary.

Forty-First Congress—Second Session.

MONDAY, Jan. 10th.

SENATE—At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Stewart moved to postpone all prior orders in order to take up the Virginia bill.

Mr. Sumner said that no investigation had been made into the present actual condition of Virginia, as was done in the case of Georgia. No evidence had been obtained in regard to what, owing to some reports, might be called the fearful condition of certain parts of that State at the present moment. The committee of the Senate should be allowed to have this evidence so that loyal people of Virginia, who had not been heard either in the committee or Senate, should have their day.

The motion was agreed to and the bill taken up.

It provides for entitling the State of Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. Stewart then proceeded to debate the bill at some length, the discussion continuing until the adjournment.

HOUSE—A large number of bills were introduced among them, one by Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, to amend the Homestead act. It provides that soldiers may enter free of cost under the homestead laws 160 acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of 80 acres, as now limited, and that when any person enters for a homestead 160 acres of land not mineral nor timbered and only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may in addition enter 160 acres of land not mineral and not capable of cultivation by irrigation, one half of which may be timbered land and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter their section of lands incapable of cultivation by irrigation not mineral or timbered lands only valuable for grazing and with it 80 acres of timbered lands.

At 1-40 o'clock, Mr. Bingham introduced a bill for the admission of Virginia, and demanded the previous question on its passage. The previous question was seconded, and then Mr. Benjamin of Mo., moved to reconsider the vote.

The question was taken by yeas and nays and there was a tie vote of 76 to 76. The Speaker gave his vote in the negative, so the motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. Whitemore of S. C., then moved that the House adjourn, and the yeas and nays were taken on that motion and the House refused to adjourn.

After some time spent on Mr. Bingham's bill it was discovered that there had been a mistake in making up the result of the vote ordering the main question. The correct vote was 77 to 76. The Speaker therefore withdrew his vote and the House refused to order the main question. Yeas 76, nays 77.

The bill therefore went over under the rule.

Mr. Benjamin of Mo., under the suspension of the rules, called up the bill to define the duties of pension agents, and to prescribe a method of paying pensions.

After a long discussion Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, moved to recommit the bill to committee on invalid pensions, with instructions to amend it, so as to provide for the payment of pensions in every county free of expense to the pensioners.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11th.

SENATE—Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to authorize the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and the establishment of specie payment.

Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee, reported as a substitute for the various propositions relating to the currency before the committee, a bill providing for the issue of $4,000,000 more of National Bank note currency, in place of an equal amount of three per cent. certificates, to be relieved also for a free banking system on a gold basis. The banks to be allowed to issue gold notes to extent of ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited. No provision is made for funding.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Virginia bill was again taken up, the question being on Mr. Wilson's motion to postpone.

A debate ensued between Messrs. Sumner, Stewart, Trumball and Yates.

Mr. Fenton introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the number of foreign built vessels under enrollment or registered now employed in commerce in the United States, with the names of such vessels, whether steamer or sailing vessels, tonnage of each, where built and date of law of Congress which in the case authorized registration or enrollment of such foreign built vessels.

HOUSE—After an explanation from the Speaker relative to records of yesterday the Speaker stated that the question was on the passage of the Virginia bill.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio, said he understood that the committee on reconstruction was prepared this morning to report the bill for the admission of Virginia. He would therefore withdraw his bill and offer it as a substitute for that of the committee.

Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois, thereupon from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following to admit Virginia to representation in Congress of the United States:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form, and by its provisions assuring the equality of rights to all citizens of the United States, before the law, and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States have received assurances and are assured that the people of Virginia, especially those heretofore in insurrection against the United States, have renounced the claim of any right of secession in a State, and that they are now well-disposed towards the government of the United States, and will support and defend the constitution thereof and will carry out in letter and spirit the provisions and requirement of the constitution, submitted under the reconstruction acts of Congress and ratified by the people of Virginia.

Therefore, be it enacted, &c, That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress as a State of the Union, under the constitution ratified on the 6th of January, 1869, upon the following fundamental conditions:

1st. That no person shall hold any office, civil or military, in said State, who shall not have taken and subscribed to one of the following oaths as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm that I have been relieved of disability by an act of Congress, as provided for by the third amendment of the constitution of the United States."

The second provides that the constitution shall never be changed so to deprive any class of citizens of the United States of the right to hold State offices except felons, nor deprive any citizen or color from serving on juries nor from school privileges.

The third provides that all persons holding office now shall continue until others are chosen under the new constitution.

Adjourned.

CUBAN AFFAIRS. An Havana dispatch of the 6th inst., says bodies of insurgents are reported to be moving towards Canto Abajo region in the eastern department. Simultaneously with this movement were several well armed bodies of 200 to 400 men each were in the centre of the Cinco Villas district. The reported object of these expeditions is to destroy the cane fields. There has as yet been no authentic confirmation of the surrendering of 1500 insurgents—The Vos De Cuba calls for details, but the Perensa is silent. There is much sickness at Nuevitas. Nothing has been heard of Gen Puello since the 25th of December. He left Nuevitas to go towards Cascouo. The woods immediately in the vicinity of Puerto Principe have been cut down, thus depriving the insurgents of a place for attack. Manuel Alanger, one of the insurgent chiefs, has been killed. The Impartial has the arrival at Trinidad from Saco, of the Miami.

A letter from Havana dated the 1st inst. says the general bitterness of feeling in this city, intensified by the continued burning of estates in the districts of Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Cinco Villas, will soon cause an outbreak, it is feared, like the riots in January last, but the Cubans' arms do not fail and especially in the Eastern Department and Santiago de Cuba where much skirmishing and fighting have occurred of late. In another combat two companies operating under Spanish orders marched over to the side of the insurgents who have been receiving small accessions of this kind from time to time, owing to the famishing condition of the Government troops.

Trains of provisions are regularly intercepted by the patriots and, much to the disgust of Valmeze's, his new troops do not stand their ground against the guerillas. Cholera and yellow fever rage in the Santiago military hospitals where, by the latest news, it seems that not less than a thousand persons are sick. The government of Santiago refuses any more passports. The emigration from the port has hitherto been excessive.

Since Valmazeda assumed command in this jurisdiction twenty young men have been executed and it is estimated that while he was at Bayamo more than a thousand persons were murderously put out of the way by his command. To-day the rumor runs through the city to the effect that Gen. Puello, with 2500 men, has had an engagement with the patriots and has been defeated. It is more certain that a Spanish convoy going to San Juan de los Remedios has been attacked, and dispossessed of its train.

MURDEROUS INDIAN RAID. Gov. Burbank of Dacotah Territory forwards to the Indian office a report announcing the killing, Nov. 3d, of three Arickarees, two women and one man and the wounding of a young girl by Sioux, supposed to belong to the Grant River agency. The party had been gathering fuel six miles above the village and were floating down the river on a boat when they were fired upon from the bank by a large war party of Sioux. After killing them the Indian party fired the prairie at many places down as far as Knife river, thus driving all the game out of the country and destroying pasturage for the herds this winter. The damage caused by the raid will reach $10,000. The agent fears that numbers of cattle will have to be killed to avert the deplorable condition of affairs that prevailed last winter, and says he will not hesitate to prevent the starvation by the sacrifice of the herd unless otherwise ordered. The man killed by the Sioux was one of the best hunters in the tribe and his death is a severe blow to many dependent upon him for meat. The Indians attacked belong to a tribe very friendly to the whites and the Sioux have on many occasions visited their abuse and outrages upon them.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Dispatches via. English and French Cables.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 4. The *Times* this morning, in commenting on the Democratic advocacy of repudiation, says: "To fear from that quarter is due the fact that the American bonds, bearing twice the interest, are not as near par as Consols."

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—The Irish journals report that during the parliamentary election in Longford, which was bitterly contested Morlin, the Fenian candidate, and the friends of Nugent came into collision at Gullet Hill, near Longford. After a sharp fight between the parties troops appeared on the field and the Fenians quietly dispersed. A few men were wounded but no one killed. At the last accounts there had been no futher disturbance, but proper precautions had been taken to prevent a renewal of the conflict. The Fenian element is greatly exasperated over the defeat of its candidate.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sir Curtis Lampson has written a letter to the *Times* ridiculing the anti-repudiation declarations in the annual message of the Governor of the State of New York. He takes occasion to remind Gov. Hoffman that it is owing to his action that Fisk has control of the Erie Railroad, and therefore he is responsible for that fraud.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day has an article animadverting severely on Mrs. Stowe's defence of her "true story of Lord Byron's life."

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A special cable dispatch to the New York *Herald* from London, dated the 7th inst., states that the yacht Meteor went on the rocks off the coast of Northern Africa, near Bon or Bana, in the neighborhood of Tunis. After removing everything valuable from the wreck the hull was blown up.

Another cable special to the *Herald*, dated the 8th, gives the substance of a letter of Mr. Douglas, the owner of the American yacht Sappho, disproving Mr. Ashbury's statements relative to the match engagements of the Sappho and Cambria, and asserting that Mr. Ashbury evaded the propositions for an open sea race between the yachts. Mr. Douglas now challenges the Cambria or any schooner yacht in Great Britain, for one or three races, to take place next June from Nab light, Cherbourg, France, and return. He also challenges any English yacht to race from Kinsale Head, or off Kinsale, on the coast of Ireland, to New York during next summer, starting on the 4th of July next, or at any other time, but preferring the 4th of July.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Trades' Union riot occurred at the Thorncliff colleries, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails in Sheffield and the surrounding country.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 4. The *Rappel*, one of the organs of the "Irreconcilables," has been prosecuted for a breach of the press laws in an article favoring political organizations among soldiers.

It is reported that the new Ministry will declare for and accept the programme of the Right Centre. The *Patrie* publishes some correspondence between M. Ollivier and M. Pierre Magne to prove that the latter advised the admission of members of the Right and Left Centre into the Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 5. An expedition is preparing to sail from France to recover 500,000,000 francs in treasure which was lost some years ago in Spanish vessels on the coast of Spain.

PARIS, Jan, 5. The Emperor is very desirous of retaining Baron Haussman in the position of Prefect of the Seine, but the Council of Ministers decided on his removal.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The *Official Journal* publishes a decree appointing Mr. Henri Chevereau, late Prefect of the Department of the Rhine, to succeed Baron Haussmann as Prefect of the Seine. M. Haussmann is relieved of all his administrative functions. The event is regarded as one of prime importance, being a sure indication of the power of the new ministry. The Emperor was desirous of retaining the Prefect. This is proved by letters which His Majesty wrote him, and which establish the fact that the first act of the Cabinet was to ask for the removal of the Prefect of the Seine. The Emepror has a strong personal regard for M. Haussmann, and had promised to maintain him, but thought it proper to defer to the expressed desire of his Ministers.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Count Daru, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the diplomatic representatives of France at foreign courts, announcing that the policy of the French government will be absolutely pacific.

The Senate was in session to day. M. Ollivier and Count Daru, the new ministers, were present.

PARIS, Jan. 10. A quarrel has arisen between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and the writers of the *Marseillaise* in consequence of a bitter and slanderous attack made in that paper on the Prince. The latter sent a note to Henri Rochnforth, editor of the *Marseillaise*, closing with these words: "I reside at No. 59 Rue Danteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." The affair is extensively commented on by the press.

PARIS, Jan 10. Evening. This afternoon, M. M. Fonvielle and Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of the *Marseillaise* (Rochforth's journal), proceeded to the residence of Pierre Bonaparte, as seconds in the contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Grousset, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altercation took place. The Prince became enraged, and seized a revolver, fired twice upon his visitors. One of the shots took effect in the body of Noir, Killing him instantly. The tragedy causes great excitement in the city. Prince Bonaparte has delivered himself up to the authorities.

M. Ollivier addressed the Corps Legislatif to-day. He declared that the Ministers considered it their first duty to communicate with the Legislature. A long discourse was not necessary, their interests being well known. The Ministers had the confidence of the Sovereign, and they asked for the Chambers. They hoped that the policy of conciliation would prevail, and that all would aid in the work in establishing a national government adapted to the requirements of the nation and likely to insure liberty without license.

Subsequently, during the session of the Chambers, Deputy Gambetta demanded information as to the whereabouts of the soldiers who had been punished for attending a political meeting.

Gen. Leboeuf, Minister of War, replied, censuring all soldiers who disobeyed orders, but asserting with emphasis his conviction that the army would be faithful against revolution.

The speech of the Minister of War led to an acrimonious debate, Deputies Gambetta and Jules Favre opposing M. Ollivier, who took up the affair and defended the Ministry.

M. Gambetta declared that the breach between Ollivier and the Opposition never could be repaired.

After a very excited discussion the Chamber adjourned.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 4. A decided negative has been received from Italy in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa. As a consequence, Gen. Prim and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

MADRID, Jan. 5 It is rumored that Regent Serrano will be invested with sovereign power, but the Constituent Cortes hesitate to take so extreme a measure. The partisans of the Duke of Montpensier are very active.

LONDON, Jan. 5. The *Times* to-day has an article on the crisis in Spain. The writer deplores the downfall of Gen. Prim, and attributes it to the unreasonable prolongation of the provisional regime.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The *La Politica* says all idea of a dictatorship has been abandoned. The ministry refuse to withdraw their resignations unless the programme of a policy is definitely formed.

Election disturbances are reported in Alcente, Alcoy, Auesca and at other points. This city is tranquil.

ROME.

ROME, Jan. 8. At the session of the Council today notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal Bizarri as President of the Committee on Religious Orders. The Committee on Dogmas has commenced its sittings. Several ultra Roman Fathers have signed their names to a petition to the Pope praying His Holiness to present the Council for restoring the dogma of infallibility. It is evidently their design to force the Holy Father into this precipitate policy, as they are doubtful of obtaining a sufficient number of adhesions to their party unless he publicly commits himself in favor of the dogma. The reports that the Pope will allow no discussion of the question in the Council unless he is sure of the result is confirmed. He receives such petitions as the above, but simply as an expression of homage to the Holy See.

PARAGUAY

LISBON, Jan. 4. The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro Dec. 15 has arrived, and bring the following news from Paraguay;

Ygnatimi was occupied by the Allies without resistance. Lopez has been driven from the soil of Paraguay. The Prince d'Eu and Senor Parauhos were expected at Montevideo on their return from the scene of war. The former would reach Buenos Ayres about the 1st of January.

According to the very latest accounts the war in Paraguay was at an end Lopez has fled into Bolivia with his family.

An agreement has been signed between Brazil and Argentine Confederation, according to which Brazil will withdraw 14,000 men from Paraguay, and the entire contingent of the Confederation will retire.

THE INCOME TAX. A correspondent writing from Washington says many of the members of Congress are receiving letters asking if the income tax must be paid this year. The law is so plain that it would seem as if no one need to raise this question. Taxes cannot be laid on this year's income, but they must be paid this spring on last year's income, and the revenue bureau is now having proper blanks printed. It is not yet certain what action the ways and means committee will recommend in reference to the continuation of the tax. It is not at all likely that Congress will re-enact it at five per cent., but the probabilities are that three per cent. will finally be fixed upon, with some change in the list of exemptions.

Special Notices.

MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

PUBLISHED BY THE *PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,* No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston. (Opposite Revere House.)

100,000 COPIES SOLD THE LAST YEAR.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION. A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, and all other diseases arising from the Errors of Youth, or the Indiscretions or Excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only One Dollar. 285 pages, bound in cloth. DR. A. H. HAYES, Author.

A Book for Every Woman.

Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, WOMAN TREATED OF PHYSIOLOGICALLY AND PATHOLOGICALLY, from INFANCY TO OLD AGE, with elegant *Illustrative Engravings.*

These are, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary works on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatever that the Married or Single of either sex can either require or wish to know, but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no *allusion* even can be found in any other works in our language. All the *New Discoveries* of the author, whose experience is of an uninterrupted magnitude—such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man—are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books. They are utterly unlike any others ever published.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—We have received the valuable medical works of Dr. Albert H. Hays. These books are of actual merit, and should find a place in every intelligent family. They are not the cheap order of abominable trash, published by irresponsible parties, and purchased to gratify coarse tastes, but are written by a responsible professional gentleman of eminence, as a source of instruction on vital matters, concerning which lamentable ignorance exists. The important subjects presented are treated with delicacy, ability and care, and, as an appendix, many useful prescriptions for prevailing complaints are added.—*Coos Republican, Lancaster, N. H., Sept. 7, 1869.*

DR. HAYES is one of the most learned and popular physicians of the day, and is entitled to the gratitude of our race for these invaluable productions. It seems to be his aim to induce men and women to avoid the cause of those diseases to which they are subject, and he tells them just how and when to do it.—*Farmington Chronicle, Farmington, Me., Sept. 2, 1869.*

These are truly scientific and popular works by Dr. Hayes, one of the most learned and popular physicians of the day.—*The Medical and Surgical Journal, July, 1869.*

Price of SCIENCE OF LIFE, $1.00. PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, $2.00. In Turkey morocco, full gilt, $5.00. Postage paid.

Either book sent by mail on receipt of price.

Address "THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE," or DR. HAYES No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston.

N. B.—Dr. H may be consulted in strictest confidence on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. *Inviolable Secrecy and Certain Relief.* 1yeop49

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters that by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited.* The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia. 1m4

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York. 3m45

PRAIRIE-WEED BALSAM.

The greatest medical blessing of the age, discovered through the instinct of the horse, and prepared by the science of man. This Balsam has been in use for the last fifteen years, during which time the most remarkable cures ever known have been effected. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all Consumptive difficulties, yield to its power. Consumption in its advanced stages, accompanied by the spitting of blood, laborious breathing, loss of appetite and sleep, diarrhœa and night sweats, has been cured by this remedy, leaving upon the surface of the body large swellings, which disappeared with returning strength, effecting not simply a relief, but a permanent cure; and the parties cured still enjoy uninterrupted health. Price $1.00 a bottle. It is purely vegetable, discovered by natural instinct, and may be used at all times, by both sexes and all ages. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents, and for sale by druggists generally. AUSTIN BROS. & STEERE, 32 & 36 Federal St., Boston. 1y2

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY.

The Members of the MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are notified that the Annual Meeting of said Society, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19. 1870, at 2 o'clock P M, at Lisbon Hall, in the city of Lewiston, for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, and the good of the Society shall require.

S L BOARDMAN, Sec. Me. State Ag. Society.

Augusta, Dec. 28th, 1869. 2w4

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Men and Women of Maine, who are in favor of the suppression of intemperance and of the advancement of the cause of Prohibition by all such measures as experience has demonstrated to be necessary for that purpose, are invited to meet in Mass Convention.

At AUBURN HALL, in the City of Auburn,

On Thursday & Friday, Jan. 27 & 28, 1870.

The Convention will organise at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

☞ Reduced fare on all the Railroads.

Per Order STATE EXECUTIVE TEMPERANCE COM.

5tf

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in a cold rain, stood in a cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

"I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
Through many a weary way;
But never found substantial rest,
Till on that happy say.—
When I was relieved of my cough and diseased throat and lungs, by the use of *Warren's Cough Balsam.*"

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. As good as ever—as ever the best. Get the genuine. Prices, $1 and 50 cents 1w6

Married.

In Augusta, Jan. 10, by Rev. W. A. Drew, Charles L. Chalmers of Bangor, to Hannah, daughter of Gardner Philbips.

In Portland, Jan. 6, R. H. Knight of Augusta, to Georgia M. Elder of Portland.

In Augusta, Jan. 1, by Rev. E. Turner, Isaac Jewell to Joanna H. Fifield, both of Belgrade.

In East Pittston, Jan. 3, by Rev. A. S. Prescott, Fessenden B. Turner to Ann Ware, both of Whitefield.

In Hartford, Sept. 5, by Rev. Wm. C. Stevens Thos W. Gammon of Peru, to Estelle B. Varney, of Hartford; by the same, Jan. 1, John E. Varney of Hartford, to Amanda Melvina Kittridge, of Readfield.

In Mt Vernon, Jan. 4, by D. H. Thing, Esq., Carlos Sanborn to Ella O. Taylor.

In Levant, Dec. 25, Charles A. Mansell to Ella Eudora Bryant, both of Hermon.

In Cape Elizabeth, Jan. 1, Moses B. Johnson to Abbie F. Rand.

In Chelsea, Jan 1, Thos. J. Trask to Frances I. Collins.

In Camden, Dec. 28th, Joseph T Rose of Searsmont, to Mary A. Young of Camden.

In Damariscotta, Jan. 10th, by Rev. Mr. Richardson, Thomas O Kennedy of Onawa City, Iowa, and Laura A. Weeks of D.

Died.

In San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30, Miss Barbara Stickney, formerly of this city.

In Penobscot, Nov. 26, Alfred Hutchings, aged 65 yrs.

In Mechanic Falls, Jan. 3, Mrs. Annette H. Parsons, aged 29 yrs; Jan. 5, Benjamin Scott.

In Anderson township, Mills Co, Iowa, James Frost Wing, aged 67 yrs.

In Livermore, Dec 21, Dr. S. F. Parcher, aged 54 yrs.

In New Haven, Ct., Dec. 31, Alonzo A. Merrill, formerly of Dexter, Me, aged 22 yrs.

In Limerick, Dec. 30, Charles Cobb, aged 31 yrs.

In Bradford, Dec 22, Mrs. Francis Mitchell, aged 80 yrs.

In Milwaukie, Wis, Julia A. Jacobs, formerly of Camden.

In Portland, Jan 5, Horace Delano, aged 30 yrs.

In Bangor, Dec. 31, Mary E. Crimp, aged 18 yrs.

In Fayette, Jan. 9th, Mrs Emma B. Fitch, aged 35 years.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

NORTH'S HISTORY OF AUGUSTA.
PARSONS' NEW WORK ON
Laws of Business,
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF
JOHN B. GOUGH,
—AND—
OUR NEW WEST,
By Sam'l Bowles.

All orders left at DAVID CARGILL'S Office; or at No. 15, Sewall St., will be promptly attended to.

3w6 H. B. LOVEJOY, Agent.

FOR SALE IN AUGUSTA.

I will sell my place in Augusta, on the west side of the river, one mile from the city; containing four acres of land, and good buildings; first rate chance for a Saw Mill on the river, and good chance for a depot to the Railroad, and a good boom privilege.

House large enough for a Boarding House, six rooms well finished, chambers not finished.

Apply on the premises for further information.

3w6* MRS. JOHN BRITT.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS WANTED at the FARMER OFFICE. Apply immediately. HOMAN & BADGER.

BUILDING OWNERS ATTENTION.

For one dollar I will send a recipe for making and applying a very cheap and durable paint, it can be made and applied for one-tenth the cost of oil paint, and will last as long and look as well as the best of lead; can be made any color desired.

Also a cheap roofing paint will preserve the shingles, stop small leaks, is fireproof, and is as durable as slate.

Address G. FLINT, East Lexington, Mass. 3t6

NORWAY OATS.

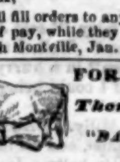
Are a success for we have sowed them and found them to produce three times as many as other kinds with the same chance. The subscriber has 150 bushels for sale as follows;

1 BUSHEL, $3 00
1 PECK, 1.00

I will fill orders to any address, by stage or otherwise, on receipt of pay, while they last. MATHIAS ULMER.

South Montville, Jan. 10, 1870. 3w6*

FOR SALE.



Thoroughbred Hereford Bull!

"RAM OF CARLTON." One-year-old.

Out of Baroness. 4th by Canadian Chief.

For further particulars, address F. S. STIMSON, Compton, Canada.

3w6*

FOR SALE IN CHELSEA.

I wish to sell my place in Chelsea, two miles from Hallowell, on the river road; containing about 23 acres of land, house and barn, quite a number of apple trees, two good wells of never failing water, one at the house, and one at the barn. For further particulars apply to

3w6 MRS DAVID KIMBALL.

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.

For particulars and sample of work. Address WM. SPRINGER, Litchfield Corner, Me. 3w6*

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO, Marshall, Mich. 3m6

FREEDOM NOTICE.

I have this day relinquished to my son, Simeon E. Cross, his time until he is 21 years of age; I shall claim none of his wages nor be responsible for his debts from this date. SIMEON CROSS.

Attest: P. S Percival.

Augusta, Jan, 12, 1870. 3w6*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, finding himself in feeble health, and wishing to close up his business, offers for sale the following property:

One farm situated in Maple Grove, Ft. Fairfield, known as the "Deacon Fowler farm." Said farm contains 175 acres of good land; well watered, and divided into tillage. pasture and wood land; cut 45 tons of hay, raised 1000 bushels of grain and 200 bushels of potatoes the past season. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, 22x40, one and a half stories high, with L, sheds, &c.; one barn 30x38, one 36x55, and one 34x36, all in good repair. There is a lime kiln and quarry on the premises where has been burned 400 casks of good lime per year. Possession given the middle of March if desired. Also, stock and farming tools, consisting of carts, plows, harrows, one Wood's improved mower, one second hand Benjamin threshing machine, &c. Price of farm, $2,700, $1,000 down, the remainder in yearly payments to suit the purchaser.

Also, one farm in Ft. Fairfield, known as the "James Libby farm," situated on the road leading from Rev. F. Knight's to to Presque Isle village, containing 166 acres. Cuts ten tons of hay. On said there is a new barn 30x40 and a log house. There are eleven acres felled and limbed, ready to burn in the spring. For a more particular description of the above property, enquire of C. W. Watson, on the premises first named, or the subscriber whose post office address will be for the next four weeks, North Monmouth; after that, Alva, Me.

Also, a farm in Monticello, containing 80 acres, six acres cleared, with a one and a half story house thereon. Price $300. For farther particulars, enquire of J. C Wellington, Esq., Monticello.

Also a farm in Bridgewater, near Baird's Mills, containing 80 acres, 40 of which are cleared, with a 1 1-2 story house thereon, partly finished. Price $450. Enquire of Cyrus Chandler near the premises.

Also, a farm in Alva, containing 160 acres of excellent land; cuts 50 tons of hay, with pasturing for 25 head of cattle. There is a framed house thereon. The Presque Isle stream runs through said farm, and there is a good mill privilege on it. A mill is very much needed in this place, and the town has voted to exempt from taxation for ten years a mill if built on said stream There is no doubt that the inhabitants would subscribe liberally to aid in building a grist mill, as there is none nearer than Presque Isle on the north, 15 miles distant, and Houlton on the south, 26 miles.

Also, in Alva village, a new two story house, with L finished the past season, with two acres of land adjoining. The front part of said house is suitably arranged to accommodate a shoemaker or harness-maker, both of which are very much needed in the place. Alva village is situated at the junction of the Presque Isle and Ft. Fairfield roads, and there is an immense amount of business done here. It is really one of the smartest places in the country.

Also, in the parish of Wicklow, N. B., near Baird's Mills, a house about the size of the last named, with stable and two acres of land. For particulars relative to the three last named places enquire of Henry O. Perry, town clerk of Alva.

Also, in Winthrop, on the east side of Mount Pisgah, 40 acres of pasture and wood land, on which there is a valuable lot of oak and ash timber.

Also, at the foot of Winthrop pond, in Monmouth, on the Welch stream, 9 acres of woodland. Also, in the south part of Leeds, 25 acres of pasture and wood land. Also in the north part of Greene. 40 acres of pasture and wood land.

I will be at Wayne village Jan. 17th, at Winthrop, Jan 18th and 19th; at North Monmouth, Jan 20th; at Greene Corner, Jan 21 and 22d; at the Lewiston House, Lewiston, 24th and 25th; and those indebted to me by note or account are respectfully requested to pay up; and those having demands against me to call and get their pay. JOSEPH CHANDLER.

Alva, Me, Jan. 3d, 1870. 3w.

CROASDALE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

The Standard Fertilizer for all Crops.

Agents for Maine, CONANT & RAND, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

153 Commercial St., PORTLAND.

3m5*

FOR CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

There is no Book equal to it!

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS.

Already established as the leading text book for instruments of the Organ class, in Colleges, Seminaries, Conservatories, &c., and used by the best teachers. For Self Instruction it is unexcelled. Full of the finest Pieces, Voluntaries, &c. (Copyright 1869.) Price $2.50. Sent postage paid on receipt of price.

O. DITSON & CO., Boston.

5tf C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

HOW TO GET PATENTS

IS FULLY EXPLAINED in a Pamphlet of 108 pages just issued by MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

SENT FREE.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York (25 YEARS EXPERIENCE), have taken PATENTS.—More Patents. and examined More Inventions, than any other agency Send sketch and description for opinion

1m5 NO CHARGE.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Medical Department.

THE Fiftieth Annual Course of Lectures, in the Medical School of Maine, will commence February 17, 1870, and continue sixteen weeks.

Circulars containing full information may be had on applying to the Secretary.

C. F. BRACKETT, M. D., Sec'y,

6w5 Brunswick, Me.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.

MY ANNUAL CATALOGUE, containing a list of many novelties, besides all the standard vegetables of the garden, (*over 100 of which are of my own growing*) with a choice selection of Flower Seed, will be forwarded *gratis* to all. I warrant my seed shall prove as represented. I warrant it shall reach each purchaser. I warrant all money forwarded shall reach me. Send for a Catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

12w5

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS MADE IN THIS BANK,

On or before the First Day of February.

WILL BE PUT ON INTEREST FROM THAT DAY.

Dividends are made semi-annually. Depositors have received the past year seven and a half per cent.

4t5 W. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of CUSHING & HOLMES, at the old stand of H. L. Cushing, who thanks his customers for their generous patronage, and will be pleased to furnish them as well as new ones with all kinds of Fresh Fish in their season; also a good assortment of Salt and Shell Fish.

H. L. CUSHING,
P. H. HOLMES.

P. S. All orders promptly delivered to any part of the city.

3w5

TO FARMERS.

Do not let those caterpillars destroy your fruit trees, when for only 25 cents we will send you information so that you can kill them out. Cheap and simple. Address

3w5 C. F. CHASE & CO., Wakefield, Mass.

GET RICH.

You can by sending 20 cents, and we will send you information so you can make good pay.

C. F. CHASE & CO.,

3w5 Wakefield, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS

In all parts of the United States to sell our great book for the Million, viz.: "The Life of the Late George Peabody," illustrated and published at a price suited to the times

3t5 B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

NEW AND RARE VEGETABLES.

I make the seed of New and Rare Vegetables a specialty, besides growing all the standard kinds. Catalogues gratis to all,

4w5 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

$37.50. A GIFT. Agents Wanted, Ladies and Gents' for their spare moments. How, when, where, what and all particulars; also, our "Magazine" *free.* C. L. Van Allen, 171 Broadway, New York. 4w5

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVE CLEANER.

A cheap, convenient, and efficient preparation. Sold in Augusta, at 3tf FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

SACHET POWDERS.

Or rare Perfumery in the form of Powders, for richly scenting different odors, the contents of Wardrobes, Trunks, and Drawers. Can be found at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, under Granite Hall. 51tf

THE GREATEST MEDICAL BLESSING OF THE AGE!

DR. KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA DISSOLVENT.

Reader you may consider this a sort of spread eagle heading, but I mean every word of it. *I have been there.* When your system is racked with

RHEUMATIC PAIN,

and you cannot even turn yourself in bed, or sitting in a chair you must sit and suffer, in the morning wishing it was night, and at night wishing it was morning;

When you have the

NEURALGIA,

When every nerve in your being is like the sting of a wasp, circulating the most venomous and hot poison around your heart and driving you to the very verge of madness;

When you have the

SCIATICA,

(that I have just got through with,) that most awful, most heart-withering, most strength destroying, most spirit-breaking and mind-weakening of all the diseases that can afflict our poor human nature;

When you have the

LUMBAGO,

Lying and withering in agony and pain, unable to turn yourself in bed, and every movement will go to your heart like a knife; now tell me if relief and a cure of any of these diseases in a few days is not the Greatest Medical Blessing of the Age, tell us what is!

DIRECTIONS TO USE:

You will take a table-spoonful and three spoonfuls of water three times a day, and in a few days every particle of Rheumatic and Neuralgia pain will be dissolved and pass off by the Kidneys

Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,

Roxbury, Mass.

Wholesale Agents—Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Burr & Co., Rust, Brothers & Bird, Carter & Wiley, Gilman & Bro., Weeks & Potter, Reed & Cutler, Boston; W. F. Phillips, Y. W. Perkins & Co., Portland; Joseph Balch & Son, Providence. At retail by all druggists.

Price $1 50 per bottle. 21t48

BRONCHITIS OR THROAT DISEASE.

THOSE AFFLICTED WILL FIND A REMEDY IN

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

BE CONVINCED BY POSITIVE PROOF, AND TEST IT YOURSELF.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 20, 1869.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

Gentlemen:—

I have been afflicted for ten or twelve years with Bronchitis in its worst form, and have tried everything that I could buy recommended, but with little or no relief, until I used your *Allen's Lung Balsam,* which gave me relief in a short time. I believe it is the best preparation extant, for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and I feel it my duty to say this much for my own case, so that others may try it and get relief. Respectfully,

MATHIAS FREEMAN.

We know Mr. Freeman well, and his statement above is correct.

W. A. GRAHAM & CO.

1m4 Wholesale and Retail Druggists, *Zanesville.*

LAST SENSATION!

GREAT CLOSING SALE

—OF—

LADIES FURS AND ROBES

—AT—

WHEELER'S,* *Gardiner, Me.

I now offer my entire stock of Ladies, Children's Furs, Wolf Buffalo Fancy Robes, Gloves, Under-Clothing, &c., at less than cost to manufacture, to make room for spring goods. I have the largest assortment of the above goods to be found on the Kennebec which I am going to SELL regardless of cost. Ladies Sets, Collar and Muff, Fitch, $12; Sable. $25; Squirrel $7 50; Buffalo. $9; Wolf, $25; and all kinds of FURS AND ROBES at corresponding low prices. Parties who intend to buy within the next two or three years and who wish to save money, should not fail to improve this

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

REMEMBER THE PLACE, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

GARDINER, Me.

M. L. WHEELER.

4t5 *Successor to Hathaway & Wheeler.*

TO HARDWARE DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS & CARPENTERS.

THE NEW PATENT

NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING

WINDOW FAST.

The only substitute for weights and pulleys, and a complete and perfect SELF-LOCKING spring, at less cost than the old unreliable and unsafe ones heretofore introduced. *No Catching Hitching, Breaking, Slipping or Dropping,* but ALWAYS SAFE,—Self-Locking and Never-Failing. No cogs, cams, wheels, bands or rollers to get out of order, or tempered steel springs to break. It never fails to *hold and lock* the window *just where you leave it,* from being raised or dropping down It can be raised or lowered the merest trifle, for ventilation, and then and there *locks itself. No other* window fixture pretends does, or can lock the window securely in every place or position It works equally well *on top or bottom sash, is simple, strong, er,* more effective, durable, and *cheaper* than any spring ever introduced. Critics are challenged to find a single fault. It is cheaply and easily applied by any mechanic to *old and new windows.* Every lock is made in the most thorough manner, and *warranted perfect.* Descriptive Circulars, with Card List of Prices, sent promptly on application.

Liberal terms to Agents.

OWNED AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

BOSTON & MERIDEN MANUFACURING CO.

134 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON,

4w5 and 77 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.
WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 1868.

WE HAVE APPOINTED

EDWARD ROWSE,

124 Water Street, AUGUSTA.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, And Spectacles,

Our Selling Agents for the City and vicinity of Augusta, and intend to keep in his possession at all times such a stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

and Watch Movements as will enable him to supply any demand either at wholesale or retail which may be made upon him, and at rates as favorable as are offered at our sales in New York or Boston.

FOR AMERICAN WATCH CO.

1y2 R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

A HUMBUG.

How often we hear this expression from persons reading advertisements of Patent Medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they may be right. It is over 22 years since I introduced Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment to the public. I had no money to advertise, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and storekeepers through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial by persons present. I was by many thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more Liniment, some calling it my valuable Liniment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their store. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Croup, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms and Sea-sickness, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally—see oath accompanying each bottle—and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Mumps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, etc.

Price 50 cents. Sold by the Druggists. Depot 10 Park Place, N. Y. 4w3

$10 WATCHES. $15

Oroide and Alminum.

Bronze Watches of Genuine Improved Oroide, with English, Swiss and American movements, in Heavy Double Cases, equal to $100 to $250 Gold Watches.

Prices—Horizontal Watches, $8, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jewelled Levers, $12, equal $150 Gold ones; Full Jewelled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $15, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch full jeweled, lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold, and position, in Heavy Double Cases, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $1 to $6. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS—Where six Watches are ordered at one time, we will send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

Call or address. OROIDE WATCH CO., 98 Washington St., Boston. U. S. Price List sent free. 4w3

GOLD FALLING!

So are Meats at Storer's New Market!

Where you can procure Good Dinners. A good variety of MEATS AND PRODUCE always on hand. Call and see and you will be sure to buy! Send your orders early and be sure of a good Dinner.

MEATS AND PRODUCE taken and sold on commission all those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle.

E. G. STORER,

1tf 165 WATER ST., AUGUSTA.

INVENTORS, AGENTS, MERCHANTS, and all Dealers in Patents or Patented Goods, should subscribe for the PATENT STAR, devoted to their interests. Terms 50 cents per year. Send stamp for sample to

6m36 BENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass.

C. R. VAUGHAN,

Agent for National Life Ins. Co., Washington, D. C.; Ætna Fire Ins Co., Hartford, Ct; Home Fire Ins. Co., New York City.

Norridgewock, Me., Dec. 20, 1869. 3w4

GERANIUM LOTION.

For softening and purifying the skin, for removing tan, sunburn, freckles, and redness of the skin, and an excellent emollient for use after shaving. Prepared and sold at FULLER'S DRUG STORE. 47tf

BOOK, CARD

—AND—

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED AT THE

Maine Farmer Office.

The Latest and Best Styles

—OF—

WOOD AND METAL TYPE

—FOR—

JOB WORK.

Thorough and experienced workmen are employed, and Printing of every description executed in the highest style of the art and

On the most Reasonable Terms.

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS,

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TOWN REPORTS,

CATALOGUES,

BLANKS,

LABELS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

ADDRESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

TICKETS,

TAGS,

CHECKS,

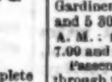
&c.

All communications will receive prompt attention. Address

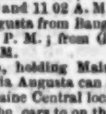
HOMAN & BADGER,

MAINE FARMER OFFICE.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



December 3, 1869.

Passenger Trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston daily at 5 45 and 11.00 A. M.; Boston for Augusta at 7 30 A. M., and 12 M.; Augusta for Waterville at 3.40 P. M.; Augusta for Gardiner (Accomodation Train) at 7.30 and 11 02 A. M., and 2.15 and 5 30 P. M. Trains are due at Augusta from Bangor at 10 55 A. M.; from Boston at 3.30 and 9 00 P. M.; from Gardiner at 7.00 and 8 45 A. M., 1.30 and 5.00 P. M.

Passengers for Bangor from Boston, holding Maine Central through tickets, and wishing to come via Augusta can do so; and from Bangor to Boston, purchase a Maine Central local ticket to Kendall's Mills, and after taking the cars to on this Line the Conductor will furnish a ticket to Boston, making the fare through the same as via the Maine Central Road. L. L. LINCOLN,

Augusta, April 26th, 1869. 23 Supt.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC, ss. Dec. 25th, 1869.

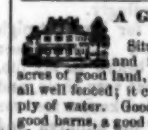
Taken on sundry Executions and will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January, A D 1870, at ten o'clock, A M, at the Post Office, at Fayette Mills, in Fayette, in the county of Kennebec, all the right and equity of redemption which Howard B. Lovejoy of said Fayette, had at the time of the attachments on the original writs, or now has to redeem the following described mortgaged real estate situated in said Fayette and being the same premises and parcels of land that were conveyed in mortgage by said Lovejoy to Anson P. Morrill, by deed bearing date October 1st, 1867, and recorded in Kennebec county Registry of Deeds, Book 254, Page 313; and to Emery O. Bean, June 19, 1868, by deed of that date, recorded in said registry, Book 267, Page 402—reference is made to said deeds for a full description of said premises 3t4* E G. FULLER, Dep Sheriff.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of John Young, late of Windsor, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 28th day of December, 1869, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims and proof, at the office of Gardiner C. Vose, in Augusta, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, on Tuesday the 18th day of January, and on Wednesday the sixth day of April next. GARDINER C. VOSE, ANTHONY S. COOMBS.

Dec. 28, 1869. 3w4

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE



Of about 30 acres, situated in Winslow on the River road, three miles from Waterville; it is of easy tillage, free from stones and well adapted to orcharding and small fruits, there is a young and thrifty orchard now growing upon the place of some 75 trees mostly grafted; water is abundant and excellent; it cuts about 15 tons of hay and is adapted to raising grass; the house is a small but neat cottage nearly new; the barn is a very good one, some 40 feet square. Price, $15 00.

GEO. L. BAILEY.

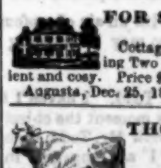
Winslow, Sept. 7th, 1869. 40tf

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE CHEAP

Situated in S. Dresden about 10 miles from Bath and five miles from Wiscasset; containing 120 acres of good land, 40 acres of tillage, three good pastures, and all well fenced; it cuts from 25 to 30 tons of hay, has a good supply of water. Good dwelling house and out-buildings and two good barns, a good orchard and a wood lot with about 550 cords of wood on it, about one mile and a half from the river landing. The wood lot is worth one-half the price of the farm. Religious privileges about half a mile distant. Call and see it if you want a bargain. For further particulars call on EDEN SEGARS, the owner and occupant.

Jan. 1, 1870. 3t4

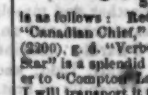
FARM FOR SALE.



An excellent farm in the town of Richmond containing about seventy acres of good land, with necessary buildings, known as the "Savels" farm situated on the Kennebec River and county road between Gardiner and Richmond village. For particulars enquire of BENJ. SHAW, Gardiner, Me.

Gardiner, Oct. 29, 1869. 47tf

FOR SALE.



Cottage house on Gage St., in this city, containing Two Tenements, entirely separate. Convenient and cosy. Price $2100. GEO. E. WEEKS.

Augusta, Dec. 25, 1869. 4tf

THOROUGHBRED

Hereford Bull for Sale.

I offer for sale my yearling bull "NORTH STAR," his pedigree will bear publishing, and is as follows: Red with white face, calved Feb., 1868, got by "Canadian Chief," (2441), dam "Venus," by imported "Sailor," (2300), g. d. "Verbena," imported, by "Carlisle," (923). "North Star" is a splendid Bull, girting 6 feet 5 inches, and is half brother to "Compton Lad." Any one wishing for further pedigree, I will transport it to any place. "Canadian Chief," or "Compton Lad," will stand at my stalls this season. Terms the same as last year. H. C. BURLEIGH.

Fairfield, Jan. 1st, 1870.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES

To Agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* One Machine Without Money. For further particulars address

THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,

1y52 No. 656 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

CONKLIN'S PASTILES cures consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, coughs, sore throat, tightness of the chest, difficult breathing, disagreeable breath, &c. Price 25 cts. For sale by druggists. 1y28*

PLANT FRAMES AND TRELLISSES

In new and elegant designs, for House Plants. For sale at 51tf PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, under Granite Hall.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

100 Bushels Early Rose Potatoes of my own raising, for sale at $2 00 per bushel of sixty lbs to the bushel. ELI WILLS.

51tf 775 Water St., Augusta.

SEWING MACHINE OIL.

Of finest quality, for sale at FULLER'S DRUG STORE 23tf

HAMS! HAMS!

SUGAR CURED and warranted to give satisfaction by

1tf E. G. STORER, Augusta.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

For sale in Augusta at wholesale and retail, at

3tf FULLER'S DRUG STORE

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

"IN ALL THINGS GIVE THANKS."

For what should I be thankful?
Thus hopes when brightest fade?
That plans I cherished dearly
Low in the dust are laid?

Must I? can I, be grateful
For flight of seeming friends?
That I so oft am learning,
That even friendship ends?

How can my heart give praises,
When dear ones pass away,
Who pass, when clung to fondest,
Through unseen gates of day?

For noisy sports I care not,
And in mirth I have no part;
Be this my earnest praying,
Give me a grateful heart.

Up from my spirit-weary
Came silent longing cries,
For sounds of voices tender,
A glance of vanished eyes.

A touch of fingers gentle,
A noise of footsteps near,
To feel the breath of lost ones,
To know they still are here.

In answer to my longing
Came music soft and calm,
Low whispers to my spirit
Which fell like soothing balm.

Unseen we gather with you,
And listen to your talk,
You cannot hear our footfalls,
The music of our walk.

We'll loving smile upon you,
An't in each vacant chair,
Invisible shall linger,
The form that once was there.

We wish you to be merry
As in the days of yore,
Like as of old, feet loving
Shall pass within the door.

A touch of fingers cobling,
A glimpse of glancing eyes,
Catch I, and gentle whispers,
Rich blessings from the skies.

And o'er my soul stole calmness,
Glad praises I will sing,
A thankful heart is given me,
My sweetest songs I'll bring.

If all along life's pathway,
My broken idols lay,
I'd know they are to lead me,
Into the perfect way.

And thus I'm ever learning,
God wounds us but in love,
And every idol taken,
Leads us to look above.

Our Story-Teller.

THE QUEER CUSTOMER.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

In a shabby little shop, in a shabby little street, a man sat stitching away as if for dear life, by the light of a single candle. The name of John Todd was over the door, and John Todd himself it was who sat upon the shopboard, keeping time to his nimble needle with an occasional snatch of a song. If there had been a song of the trousers, as well as of the shirt, he might with great propriety have sung that, for it was on a pair of those garments that he was employed. As it was, however, he did not confine himself to any one particular melody, but sang a verse of one and then a verse of another, as the fancy took him. Immediately above him hung a disreputable-looking old blackbird in a wicker cage, who listened to the performance with an air of grave attention, as one who was qualified to be critical, and occasionally gave an encouraging chirp of applause. The singer was a merry little man, no longer young, but still lithe and active, with twinkling gray eyes and a cheery smile which it was pleasant to look upon.

On the present occasion he had just got through "Jock o' Hazeldean" and the "Banks of Allan Water" (which the blackbird applauded immensely), and had begun "Mary of Argyle," when the shop door suddenly opened and pulled him up short in the very middle of a very effective shake. The person who entered was a short, stout individual, with his hat very far back on his head, a pen behind his ear and a parchment-covered note-book in his hand.

"Well, Mr. Todd," said, he, showing the while the end of a stumpy pencil; "ready for me, I suppose."

The little tailor's cheerful countenance fell, as he replied:

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Sprague, but I'm—the fact is—I can't say I am quite ready to-night."

"Then, why the deuce an't you ready?" amiably inquired Mr. Sprague, tapping the floor viciously with his fat cotton umbrella. "You're aware, I suppose that to-morrow's Christmas day; and you're also aware that to avoid unpleasantness at a gay and festive season collects the rent the night before. Then why ain't you ready?"

"To tell the truth, sir," said John nimbly, "I've had a disappointment this morning—a little account I was to receive—"

"Yah!" said Mr. Sprague savagely, "that makes five on 'em, all been disappointed of a little account. Gammon! Now look here, Mr. Todd, this is Tuesday. I'm a man of my word, and if the rent ain't ready Thursday, brokers is the word. I've had trouble enough with you, and I ain't goin' to no longer. So now you've got it."

"I'll do my endeavors; Mr Sprague," said John Todd humbly. "But which way I am to turn to find the money, the Lord only knows!"

"You'll turn *out*, Mr. Todd, if you don't find it." And with a coarse laugh at his own wit, Mr. Sprague departed.

Poor Todd looked much depressed. After a few minutes he unconsciously commenced "The harp that once through Tara's halls," but the attempt was a failure. Even the blackbird turned his back in disgust, and after a few bars John gave it up, and stitched away in sorrowful silence. He might have remained so for perhaps half an hour, when the door again opened and a little old lady in a black bonnet and cloak, and a basket on her arm, and a muff nearly as large as herself, peeped in.

"Do I intrude, Mr. Todd? Ah! quite by yourself. Dear me!"

"Yes, Miss Pinnifer, for want of better company, quite by myself."

"Ye-es!" said Miss Pinnifer. "And very busy, I see. Always busy! Coat, I presume?"

"No, ma'am, trousers," said Joah Todd.

"Uh!" said Miss Pinnifer, with a little scream, and covering her eyes with her hand. "Very indiscreet of me—I beg pardon, I'm sure."

"Don't mention it ma'am!" replied John gallantly. "It's of no consequence. Yes, I am rather busy, Miss Pinnifer. They'er for a Mr. Brown—an old gentleman who came in last Thursday. He ordered a suit of blacks, and said he'd fetch 'em himself this evening, and I'm a little behind you see."

"Ye-es!" Miss Pinnifer had a habit of saying "Yes," when spoken to, irrespective of anything in particular. She used the word to indicate various shades of feeling; but in general it was expressive of a mild surprise and admiration which encouraged the speaker to proceed. Mr. Todd proceeded accordingly.

"I hope he won't come just yet, for I've got nigh on two hours work to finish the job. He's a queer customer, very. Never saw him before in my life, and he comes and sits down in that very chair, and talks and asks questions as if he had known me ever since I was so high. All about the children and Milly and everybody—"

"Strange!" said Miss Pinnifer. "Can it be? Yes, that must be it!"

"Eh?" said Mr.Todd, inquiringly.

"Now, mark me!" said Miss Pinnifer, laying a rather bony finger impressively upon the queer customer's trousers. Mr. Todd marked her accordingly. "Did he ask enything about me?"

"I don't remember that he did," replied Mr. Todd.

"I dare say not. Indeed, that rather confirms my previous idea. I know their ways, Mr. Todd."

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said John, in much bewilderment. "Whose ways might you be alluding to?"

"Hush! said Miss Pinnifer, with an air of profound mystery. "You don't know who may be listening to us at this moment—detectives!"

"You don't think, ma'am—"

"Yes, I do; I do indeed, Mr. Todd. I haven't the smallest doubt that I am at this moment the object of a private inquiry. You must know Mr. Todd, though I dont often mention it, that I am engaged in a Chancery suit, and the defendants are horribly wicked people. They've done it before, I know they have. Not content with keeping my poor brother and myself out of our property, they have us watched and annoyed in every possible way. You'd hardly imagine the number of lodgings we've been to, Mr. Todd, and the people were always so polite and friendly at first, and after a few weeks they quite changed, and were quite rude and unpleasant. They'd been set against us by the detectives, you know. It was all very well to say it was the two or three weeks' rent we might be owing, but I knew better than that. And now they've traced me here. Dear, dear, what shall I do?"

"But are you quite sure—"

"O dear, yes, certain. It's been going on for a long time. There was a pale young man in spectacles stared at me all church time last Sunday. I thought at the time it was only rudeness, but no doubt he had his instructions."

At this moment the conversation was interrupted by the arrival of the queer customer himself. He was an elderly gentleman with a rubicund complexion, and a very good-natured expression of countenance, and certainly did not look like a detective. As he entered the shop, Miss Pinnifer dropped her veil, and drawing herself up to her full height of four feet six, faced the intruder with excessive dignity. The stranger politely raised his hat to the lady, and then turned to John Todd.

"Well, Mr. Todd, how do you do to-night? Am I too early for my little matter of business?"

"Well, sir!" said Mr. Todd, "I won't say but I'd rather you'd have come an hour later. The coat and waistcoat have been done some time, but the trous—(Mr. Todd remembered the modest presence of Miss Pinnifer)—the other garments are not quite finished."

"Never mind, Mr. Todd, it's of no great consequence. I'm in no especial hurry. But I'm going to ask you a favor. I shall surprise you now, I dare say."

Poor Todd was so bewildered by the remarkable communication just made to him by Miss Pinnifer, coupled with the singular present appearance of that lady (she was standing with one foot advanced, her eye steadily fixed on the stranger, and held her muff across her chest, in a kind of boxing attitude), that he knew not what to answer, and could only reply confusedly.

"Don't mention it."

The stranger, answering rather the spirit than the letter of his words, continued—

"To-morrow's Christmas day. For twenty years past I've been a wanderer on the face of the earth, and this is the first Christmas day during all that time I've spent in England. I've have no friends, not so much as a dog or cat, and I don't like the idea of spending Christmas by myself. Will you take compassion on me, Mr. Todd? You've a Christmas face, and I've a notion I could enjoy Christmas very well in your company. Will you take compassion on a lonely man and let him spend to-morrow with you and your family?"

John Todd was in much perplexity. His warm heart felt for the lonely stranger, by whose frank address he was much prepossessed. On the other hand, there was Miss Pinnifer's statement, and John could not quite get rid of a vague apprehension that the stranger might, if admitted, take advantage of an unguarded moment to handcuff the family around, and bear them away to perpetual imprisonment; last but not least, was the consideration that the larder was by no means sumptuously furnished, and that the Christmas fare was likely to be of an especially meagre description. The last reflection dictated his reply.

"If you are really in earnest, sir, it 'ud be unbecoming in me to say no, when you do me the honor to ask it. But we poor folks don't live like the gentry you know, sir, at the best of times; and this year we've got even shorter commons than usual. We've hearty good-fellowship, sir, but very little else to keep Christmas with."

"And hearty good-fellowship is the very best dish at the Christmas feast," said the stranger. "Beef and pudding are not to be despised, but they're only secondary, after all. Well you haven't said 'no,' so I shall consider myself accepted. I've dined off a baked potato before now, and I shall find enough to eat, never you fear. What's your time? One o'clock—very good."

"This lady and her brother resides in the house, sir, and they were going to club their Christmas dinner with ours, if you have no objection."

"Objection! I, my dear Todd! you forget that I'm only a visitor. Objection! certainly not. The more the merrier, I say. Madam, your most obedient."

Miss Pinnifer relaxed so far as to courtsey with dignity, still, however, keeping her muff available for defence if necessary.

"Well, that's settled," said the stranger. "And now I've got some little matters of business to attend to, so I'll wish you a good night. Don't distress yourself about the trousers, Mr. Todd."

With these words the unknown departed, leaving Mr. Todd and Miss Pinnifer dumb with amazement. The latter recovered her speech first, with the observation. "Did you ever?" Mr. Todd looked at her for a few moments. At last he ejaculated, slowly and distinctly, "No, I never."

"What a very singular person Mr. Todd! You're quite sure you've never seen him before!"

"Never to my knowledge till the other night," said Mr. Todd.

"There's more in this than meets the eyes," said Miss Pinnifer.

"You still think, ma'am—"

"Well, no, not entirely. I must say I expected to see quite a different style of person. But there's no knowing. I shall be on my guard."

"If he isn't a detective, what can he want to come here for?" said Mr. Todd. It's the most extraordinary thing I ever heard in my life. I don't know what Milly will say to a strange gentleman coming to dinner; but I couldn't help it, could I now? I'd better tell her at once, and get it off my mind."

"I'll say good night, then," said Miss Pinnifer. "I've left my brother too long alone already."

Mr. Todd wished her good evening, and dived into a small parlor behind the shop, where his daughter, Milly, sat sewing, with three younger brother Todds, making more or less noise, around her.

Milly Todd deserves a paragraph all to herself, as the pleasantest possible specimen of a good little English girl. She was not a beauty, but better than a beauty in the possession of the more lasting comeliness which is derived from a bright smile, a sweet temper and a pair of clear, earnest eyes, made none the less expressive by the near neighborhood of a saucy little *retrousse* nose. Her wavy brown hair had not a ripple out of place, and her plump little figure was encased in a well-fitting dress, which though it bore the marks of long service, was neatness itself. In fact, take it altogether —but that is precisely what you would have wished to have done; or if you did not, you must have had very bad taste indeed. There are some women one always want to kiss at first sight, and Milly was one of them.

John Todd entered the room in a high state of excitement. "Milly, my girl, here's a most tremendous go!"

"Why, father dear, what ever is the matter?"

"Matter enough, my dear. Here's a gentleman coming to spend Christmas day with us. Invited himself, and accepted with thanks."

"He won't have much of a dinner, then, father dear, but he's welcome. Let me guess who it is—not old Mr. Bellamy?"

"No,my dear, it isn't old Mr. Bellamy, nor young Mr. Collins either, though I dare say he'll find his way here in the course of the afternoon, eh, Milly? No this is quite a stranger; quite the gentleman, too, I can tell you."

"But what makes him want to come here, then, father?"

"Well, my dear, that's more than I can tell you, except that he said he was a stranger and had no friends, and that he thought from my face that he could spend a merry Christmas here. That's all nonsense, of course but the long and the short of it is, he's coming."

"Nonsense, indeed, for anybody to like my dear old father's face," said Milly, kissing him. "It's handsomer than half the young ones now, and I like the gentleman for saying it. No friends! that's very sad. Poor old gentleman, I'm very glad he's coming; but I wish we had a little more to give him."

"That's where it is, Milly; so do I, but we must make the best of it. What have you got?"

"Well, father, I've a nice bit of beef, and Miss Pinnifer is going to bring some sausages. I'm going to make a pudding, but it'll be only a kind of make-believe to please the boys. They wouldn't believe it was Christmas, you know, without the pudding. It isn't much of a dinner to set before a visitor, father."

"Never mind, my dear," said her father. "I wish it was more; but we must make it do. Make the pudding as good as you can. Let me see. I know I haven't much in my pocket—only eightpence. Well, my dear, every little helps. I shan't want my half-pint of beer to-night."

"Dear old father! No, no; you're not going without your supper, sir, I can tell you, for any amount of grand visitors. I know what I can do. I've got half a crown up stairs that I had put by for something else; but it doesn't matter, and that will help us out capitally."

With a bright smile, though with a little choking at the throat (for the half crown had been saved by pennies to buy a necktie for a certain Charley Collins, whose acquaintance we shall make by-and-by), Milly rose to seek her hoard; but her father stopped her.

"No, no, dear, keep your money, we may want it worse before the week's out. I didn't want to have told you bad news to-night, but perhaps it's best told after all."

Having taken the plunge, John Todd proceeded to tell his daughter of Mr. Sprague's visit and the threat with which he had departed. The announcement produced a very depressing effect. Even brave little Milly had tears in her eyes, and her younger brothers, seeing her distress, howled dismally in vague sympathy.

At this juncture the shop door was heard to open. A man entered, bearing on his shoulder a huge hamper, which he set down on the floor with a bang, "Parcel for Mr. Todd," and without another word he departed.

The whole of the Todd family gathered round the big hamper and contemplated it with silent astonishment. "Who can it be from?" said Milly a little ungrammatically. "I wonder what's in it?" said John Todd, junior. "I hope it's something to eat," said Tommy Todd, an epicure of nine. Willie Todd aged six, sucked his thumb and said nothing. Probably he thought the more.

"Hadn't you better open it, and then you'll know all about it?" said John Todd.

"Dear old father," said Mill; "he's always right. So we will."

John Todd, Junior, produced a knife, and the hamper was speedily opened. The first glance revealed nothing but straw, and the hearts of the youthful Todds sank almost to zero. But the straw was quickly removed, and then was revealed, first, a most remarkable turkey—a turkey, if possible, inconveniently stout, with a red ribbon round its neck and a rosette on its breast. Second, a roasting pig, which for size and fatness might have been brother, or cousin, at least, to the turkey. I don't suppose there ever was a roasting pig quite as broad as he was long; but if ever there was such a pig, that was the one. Last came a hare, of which it is only necessary to say that he did no discredit to the turkey and the pig. Before the party had recovered from their delight and surprise, the door again opened and another man, bearing another hamper, came in.

"Name of Todd here?" said the man. "Right; with Mr. Brown's regards and paid."

The door had hardly closed upon the porter when the youthful Todds, regardless of the "Glass, with care," in large letters on the top of the basket, rushed at it and had it open in a trice. A fragrant smell arose from it, proceeding from sundry whitey-brown paper parcels arranged in trim order within. Milly opened them. One was found to contain currants, another plums, another spice; in fine, all the ingredients for a monster pudding of the richest character were there. A noble packet of tea was the next thing that came to hand, and then a goodly store of apples, oranges, nuts, almonds and raisins. When these were removed there was still a layer of something solid at the bottom of the basket, which, being investigated, proved to consist of a splendid plum cake, and bottles of brandy, gin and rum, with one of ginger wine. The little Todds executed a pas de six all sorts round the hampers in a perfect ecstasy of delight, and Milly and her father, though less demonstrative in their transports, were hardly less excited. Before they had recovered from their fresh surprise a scuffling was heard outside the door, as if something was rubbing against it. Milly opened it, and found outside a boy, whose face was just visible over an enormous bundle of holly and mistletoe. He struggled into the shop with his burden. "Please'm, Mr. Brown's compliments, and thought you might like a little holly and mix for the Christmas decorations. Oh, my! ain't it prickley neither." Whereat he dropped it in a heap on the floor and disappeared.

"Now, father dear," said Milly, "you had better shut up the shop. I'm sure you won't be able to do any more work to-night. Isn't it wonderful? Just a fairy tale!"

"And Mr. Brown's the good fairy!" said John Todd. "Isn't he a noble gentleman? Well, I think I'll shut up, dear. He said he wasn't in a hurry for the things, and I don't feel as if I could bring my mind down again to trouses to-night."

"That's a dear old daddy," said Milly. "And now you shall have your beer and your pipe, and sit in the corner and see us put up this lovely holly. Isn't it beautiful? What a dear old gentleman Mr. Brown must be! I declare I quite love him already!"

"Hallos!" said Mr. Todd, "what'll Charley Collins say to that?"

Milly rushed at him, and shut his mouth with a kiss.

"Be quiet, do, you wicked old man, that's quite a different thing, you know it is." And she forthwith began, with the assistance of her brothers, to decorate the homely room with the Christmas evergreens. It was worth a day's pay to anybody (save the Lord Chancellor, as his wages are tolerably good) to see Milly's lithe little figure stepping from chair to chair, or standing like a lively little statue, on the ricketiest of tables, her arms held high above her head, and her dainty little white fingers flashing among the dark green holly, and deftly insinuating sprigs of mistletoe into artful places where nobody would expect them.

And when at last, having hung holly and mistletoe in all possible, and two or three impossible places, she sprang lightly to the floor, with her sunny face flushed and her hair the least bit tumbled by her exertions, led out her father by both hands for the first kiss under the mistletoe, I don't wonder that the boys hurrahed—I believe I should have done it myself under the circumstances. I'm afraid, by-the-way, that I've done those same boys great injustice. It may possibly be imagined, as I have not chronicled their remarks, that they were silent. O dear, no! Quite the reverse. The fact is, they not only all three talked at once, but they all talked the whole time, with an effect which it is easy to imagine, but exceedingly difficult to describe. Had Providence made me three firstrate short-hand reporters, instead of only one gentleman of medium size, I might have attempted it; though even then I (we, I should say) should have found much difficulty by reason of the idiomatic nature of the young gentlemen's conversation. The number of "gollys" and "crickeys" with which it was embellished was, I regret to say, much above what is considered correct in polite society, and (like the organ man's monkey, who never would dance but to the genteelest of tunes) I find I never can spell those vulgar words. At last the merry party retired to rest, the boys to dream of roast pig, and Milly of—well, never mind, we won't intrude, but don't you wish you were Charley Collins?

II.

Christmas morning came at last, as it generally will, if you only wait long enough; and a very respectable sort of Christmas morning it was. Bright and clear and cold, with the snow on the ground crisp and hard, the sort of weather that makes one wish one was a street boy and not too dignified to cut in on a good long slide; the sort of weather that makes you button up your great coat to the chin, and case your hands in your thickest woolen gloves; the sort of weather (I hope) that makes you give a kindly thought to your poorer brothers who have no great coat to button and no warm gloves to cover their frost-nipped hands. But little they know of Christmas who town its magic gifts of light and life and joy by such means only. A single spark, lit by your bounty in a poor man's hovel, shall shed a warmth that the roaring fire, in your own mansion cannot give—a warmth that goes straight to the heart. The frugal meal, spread by the rich man in the poor man's home, shall bring to the giver a sweeter sense of enjoyment than the most sumptuous banquet spread for self alone. Happy he who has found the golden key—who knows and uses the knowledge that the treasures of Christmas happiness are reached through Christmas charity.

The whole of the Todd family woke up in a thoroughly Christmas state of mind, and the younger members (as might, perhaps, be expected, considering the nature of their dreams) with a perfectly ferocious appetite—two or three appetites each, indeed. Breakfast over, the junior branches were dispatched, under the care of dear old Todd, to church, while Sister Milly remained at home, and devoted all her energies to the preparation of the anticipated banquet. I am inclined to think that Milly had never seen, much less cooked, such a dinner in her life; but cooks, like poets, are born, not made; and with the aid of Miss Pinnifer, and the simultaneous use of all the fireplaces in the house, Milly got on splendidly, and astonished herself with her success. It was in a moment of confidence, engendered by the close and intimate relation in which they were thus placed, that Miss Pinnifer imparted to Milly a secret.

"Milly, my dear," said Miss Pinnifer, "I want your advice."

"Hadn't you better ask father?" said Milly, conceiving that his counsels would probably be of greater value than her own.

"No, my dear; no, I think not. In a case of—of this kind, I don't think he would be a judge. I want to know, dear, whether I look best in my black satin spencer and pink skirt, or in my Stuart tartan. Take time to consider, my dear."

"They're both very nice," said Milly. "The tartan for choice, I think."

"Do you, dear? Now I was thinking, do you know, that the tartan was rather—rather old-looking. One doesn't want to make one's self quite a middle-aged person, you know, dear."

"Of course not," said Milly; "but I always thought the tartan so very becoming. What makes you so particular to-day?"

"Well, dear, I really hardly know how to tell you. But we girls never can keep our little secrets, can we?"—the dear creature was fifty if she was a day—"The fact is—it's—it's on account of Mr. Brown, dear."

Milly looked at her inquiringly, but with a roguish twinkle in her eyes. The old lady continued—

"The object of Mr. Brown's coming, my dear, is, as you are aware, enveloped in mystery. He must have an object, you know, and I have reason to imagine—strong reason, I may say—that that object is myself"

"You don't say so!" said Milly. "Pray accept my best congratulations. Has he declared his intentions?"

"Well, no, dear, I can't say he has exactly declared himself, in words at least; but if you had only seen how we *looked*—you couldn't mistake his impression, my dear. He looked at me with a positive smile, quite lover-like, I assure you. And then he insisted on coming to dinner."

"Well, dear, I'm sure I'm very much pleased," said Milly. "We've all been puzzled to account for his wanting to come, and I dare say that's it. You won't forget old friends when you are a grand lady, will you?"

"I haven't accepted him yet, my dear," said Miss Pinnifer, "and I shan't either, the first time of asking. It doesn't do for a girl to make her herself too cheap. He'll have to be very attentive, I can tell him, if he expects to have any chance with me. O dear! O dear! he's beginning to burn."

The last words referred to the turkey, which was under Miss Pinnifer's especial care, and which she forthwith began to baste violently.

"I've had a good deal of attention in my time, you see, my dear, so perhaps I think the less of it on that account. It isn't to be expected, you know, with my experience, that I should be dazzled by Mr. Brown. Isn't he fat dear?"

"Is he?" said Milly; "I haven't seen him, you know."

"Not seen him!" said Miss Pinnifer. "What do you mean? My dear, I was speaking of the turkey."

"Oh!" said Milly.

The conversation was interrupted by the return of the party from church. The younger Todds were found considerable in the way of the cookery, until Milly hit on the happy expedient of sending them to the baker's to fetch the pig. Forth they departed, with pig written plainly on their countenances, and raced all the way to the shop, upon the understanding that the tail should be the prize of the winner. Johnny, the eldest, as might have been expected, came in foremost, to the great grief and discouragement of his brothers, till he magnanimously promised them that they should have the tail after he had done with it. Rather more quickly than they had set out, the trio returned from the baker's, Johnny and Tommy Dodd carrying the dish between them. Willy, the youngest, much wanted to carry the cover, but the more mature wisdom of Johnny suggested that perhaps the pig would keep better with it on; so Willy had to content himself with walking behind as near as possible, and sniffing the fragrance of the savory burden When they reached home Mr. Brown had just arrived, and their father and Milly were endeavoring adequately to express their appreciation of the hampers. Mr. Brown seemed pleased by the interruption, and patting the boys' heads paternally, asked them if they were good boys. Johnny and Tommy, though a little abashed, answered manfully (with a view to sixpences) that they were, but Willy, who was a nervous temperament, began to cry, and promised irrelevantly that he wouldn't do it again.

Dinner time speedily arrived, much to the satisfaction of everybody. A few minutes before the appointed hour came a young gentleman with a very stiff shirt collar and a rather bashful expression of countenance, whom Milly's blushes at once designated as Charley Collins. Almost before Charley had been formally introduced, Miss Pinnifer came upon the scene, dressed in the black satin spencer and pink muslin skirt, with little blue bows pinned on all over her, and leading by the hand a solemn individual whom she introduced in a tragedy tone as "My brother." The individual thus alluded to did not trouble himself to salute the company, but dropping into the first chair in his way, fixed his eyes with a strong glare upon Mr. Brown. The party arranged themselves round the table, and began to do full justice to the good cheer. For some time there was but little conversation, everybody being too busily employed to talk, when suddenly Miss Pinnifer's brother paused in the very act of conveying a large piece of turkey to his mouth, and pointing with his fork, and the morsel still on it, at Mr. Brown, and said, "Hallos!"

Mr. Brown looked a little uncomfortable, when Miss Pinnifer hastened to explain—"You'll excuse my brother, sir, he's of unsound mind." And then leaning over two of the little Todds, and seizing her brother by the collar of his coat, she shook him violently, and said in an impressive voice, "Robert, behave!" Whereupon Robert became much depressed, and "behaved" accordingly. After the excitement caused by this little incident had subsided, the dinner proceeded with great smoothness, and the little party, which at first had felt some little constraint, was rapidly unbending under the genial influence of the Christmas cheer. At last came the crowning glory, in the shape of the pudding. And such a pudding! It was the very largest sized pudding within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; so big, indeed, that Milly couldn't bring it in herself, but had to ask Charley Collins to help her. And rich! I should rather think it was! It was a regular millionaire of a pudding. Miss Pinnifer's brother again created a little confusion by insisting on eating pepper with it, and shedding tears when the cruet was taken away from him; but when at last he was prevailed upon to try it without seasoning, he sent up his plate three times, from which I infer that he was by no means such an idiot as was generally supposed.

At last the dinner came to an end—as dinners will, the more's the pity—and the party drew around the fire in a cosy semi-circle, and set to work regularly to enjoy themselves. The kettle was put on the fire, the spirits and lemons and sugar were brought out, and Mr. Brown volunteered to brew the punch—which he did as though punch had been his daily drink from his youth up—and then, when everybody was served, the pipes and tobacco were brought out, and Mr. Brown called upon John Todd for a song. And John sang a song, and another and another after that, to the most tremendous applause, even the blackbird dropping his critical airs for once, and applauding as loudly as anybody. And then Mr. Brown sang a song, after which Charley Collins sang a song, with a remarkable chorus, which was sung by the whole strength of the company with such good will that the people next door couldn't hear themselves talk, and knocked at the wall with a poker as a gentle hint for peace and quietness; and Milly herself sang a song, and then Miss Pinnifer's brother murmured something which was understood to mean that he would favor the company; but being asked the name of the song, he replied, after much consideration. "More Padding." So to make up for his shortcomings Miss Pinnifer volunteered, and after repeating five time that she had a cold (which wasn't true) and that she hadn't a note in her voice (which was), she began, with intense expression, "Will you love me then as now?" The direction of her glances made it quite personal matter between herself and Mr. Brown, who should by every rule of propriety have have sung in reply, "Dearest, then I'll love the more." But he didn't. Probably he didn't know the song, or, still more probably, he wouldn't have sung it *if he knew it!*

As a slight protection against the too oppressive glances of Miss Pinnifer, Mr. Brown entered into conversation with Charley Collins, who had by this time got rid of his bashfulness, and appeared, as he really was, a light-hearted, manly young fellow. Charley had conceived a great liking for Mr. Brown, and was very confidential with him; so that Mr. Brown was speedily made aware that his young friend was a clerk at the moderate salary of eighteen shillings a week; that he had an offer of a situation where he could earn two pounds, but that security to the amount of three hundred pounds was required, which put it out of the question. Charley Collins could not help a half sigh as he stated what might be, and yet could not be, and Mr. Brown could easily understand that the situation so temptingly offered, only to be perforce refused, was just enough to give Milly and her lover the start in life for which they were waiting.

The merriment by no means flagged as the evening wore on. Mr. Brown was the life and the soul of the party, cracked jokes, asked riddles, told stories, kissed Milly and Miss Pinnifer under the mistletoe, and generally proved himself the prince of good fellows. Forfeits were played and blind man's buff, at which latter game Miss Pinnifer gave rise to grave susp cions as to her fair play by persistently refusing to catch anybody but Mr. Brown, and holding him an unnecessarily long time when caught. After blind man's buff, a dance was proposed, and carried out with great success, John Todd performing on the violin. Miss Pinnifer's brother had been rather gloomy during the previous amusements, but how began to enjoy himself immensely, dancing away by himself in the very middle of the room with a funeral expression of countenance, and occasionally tumbling over one or other of the young Todds, who had rather indefinite notions of dancing, and were a good deal in the way. But he didn't mind, not he; he picked himself up and went at it again as if nothing had happened. One by one the dancers stopped exhausted; and at last the fiddle stopped, too; but Miss Pinnifer's brothers still continued to dance, without a smile on his countenance and without any apparent intention of ever leaving off. Indeed, I think it highly probable that he would have continued dancing to this moment, had not his sister, by certain whispered blandishments, in which the word "pudding" was plainly audible, persuaded him to leave off, and finally got him to bed.

The youthful Todds about this time began to show signs of weariness, and were with some difficulty induced to retire to rest, Johnny Todd with the inestimable pig's tail under his pillow. The remainder of the party gathered around the fire, and chatted quietly. Mr. Brown seemed to have suddenly grown silent since the children's departure. At last, after a pause in the conversation, he said suddenly—"Mr. Todd, I've a proposition to make to you. Don't go, Miss Milly—what I'm going to say concerns you, too. This lady and gentleman are friends of the family, and I don't mind speaking before them. Mr. Todd, I'm not the novice you may suppose, and got up a healthy tone through the entire system. It is warranted to do all it purports to do, if the patient is not out of the reach of medicine But many will say, "Oh, I am out of the reach of medicine, for the doctors say so." She has treated a very large number of that class that are now enjoying life and health.

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